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"RAISES."

Their Insidious Mission in the Scheme of Capitalism.

Hope Made to Serve the Devil's Purpose.

Valuable Light Cast Upon the Present "Tidal Wave" of Wage-Raisings—"Raises" Never Rise to the Height from which the Previous Reduction Brought them Down—Every "Raise" Serves to Turn Away the Swelling Wrath of the Proletariat—While Under Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance Guidance, Every Raise Would Serve as a Stepping-stone to Another Raise; Under Pure and Simple Misguidance, Every "Raise" is but a Prelude to Further Reductions.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Dec. 18.—The country is now going through one of those periods of "prosperity" and "raisings of wages" that are simply ominous.

It may sound absurd, and yet it is absolutely correct to say that the "prosperities" which the capitalist class affords the working class are simply the notches that mark the downward course of the well-being of the workers, or the upward course of their exploitation.

That would be ominous enough, but the matter is still more ominous in that the "prosperities," by seeming to point in the opposite direction, veil the fact of steady decline, and buoy up the hopes of the workers. These "prosperities," or periods of prosperity, act like the cooling flappings of the vampire's wings on the body whose blood it is sucking.

Which the same I shall now rise to prove, taking my cue from what is going on right here in Holyoke just now.

The Germania and the Lyman mills have chipped in their mite to swell the cry that prosperity is upon us in floods: Both places have raised wages 5 per cent. Seeing that the average wages paid in the former are $5 a week, and in the latter $7, 5 per cent. increase (25 cents in one case; 35 cents in the other) surely will hardly warrant any cheering for prosperity. But that is not my point. My point is suggested by two circumstances combining in these cases:

First: The present appalling lowness of the wages raised; these wages were not always as low as all this; and

Second: The fact that the present raise of 5 per cent. comes after the 15 per cent. reduction that smote these men three years ago.

With the hint given by these two facts, I have been looking around and beyond Holyoke. The conclusions I arrived at cover the case of the whole working class of the country, in all trades that machinery has invaded. These conclusions may be roughly tabulated by the following series, indicative of the route over which periodical "prosperities" are taking us.

1. $5 a day (average original wage).
2. Reduction of 50 per cent.; "bad times"; wages, $2.50.
3. Raise of 20 per cent.; "prosperity"; wages, $3.50.
4. Reduction of 15 per cent.; "bad times"; wages, $2.97.
5. Raise of 10 per cent.; "prosperity"; wages, $3.27.
6. Reduction of 15 per cent.; "bad times"; wages, $2.78.
7. Raise of 10 per cent.; "prosperity"; wages, $3.06.
8. Reduction of 25 per cent.; "bad times"; wages, $2.30.
9. Raise of 5 per cent.; "prosperity"; wages, $2.42.
10. Reduction of 15 per cent.; "bad times"; wages, $2.06.
11. Raise of 5 per cent.; "prosperity"; wages, $2.16.
12. Reduction of 20 per cent.; "bad times"; wages, $1.73.
13. Raise of 5 per cent.; "prosperity"; wages, $1.82.
14. Reduction of 15 per cent.; "bad times"; wages, $1.55.
15. Raise of 5 per cent.; "prosperity"; wages, $1.63.
16. Reduction of 20 per cent.; "bad times"; wages, $1.30.
17. Raise of 5 per cent.; "prosperity"; wages, $1.37.
18. Reduction of 15 per cent.; "bad times"; wages, $1.16.
19. Raise of 5 per cent.; "prosperity"; wages, $1.22.
20. Reduction of 20 per cent.; "bad times"; wages, $0.98.
21. Raise of 5 per cent.; "prosperity"; wages, $1.03.
22. Reduction of 20 per cent.; "bad times"; wages, $0.82.
23. Raise of 10 per cent.! Unprecedented in the history of the trade! Great prosperity!—WAGES, $0.90, or less than one-fifth what wages were at one time.

And so the ball rolls on.

The affluence of the idle capitalist class swells apace; the misery of the toiling class grows ever more pinching. The share of the former in the fruit of the toil of the latter grows ever larger; and proportionately smaller is the share of the toiler. A steady decline, accelerated by periodical cut-downs of more or less savage size would shut off hope, and might, probably would, cause an uncomfortable awakening. The periodical "raises"—never, however, to the level of the previous cut-down—serves the purpose of deceiving the workers.

(Continued on page 4.)

STRETCHING THE LAW.

Railroad Companies Ask More Time for Using Safety Appliances.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—At the hearing given this month to the representatives of the railroad companies by the Interstate Commerce Commission of Washington, John K. Cowan, president of the Baltimore and Ohio R. R., represented, as chairman, eighty-eight roads operating eighty thousand miles of road. In his opening address he made a pathetic plea for an extension of time to allow the railroads to equip their lines with safety appliances under the act of March 2, 1893.

Two years ago, after a similar pathetic pleading, the Commission granted an extension of two years, with the result that during these two years hundreds of lives have been sacrificed and thousands of men crippled and wounded.

According to the president of the Order of Railway Conductors, in the year of 1898 alone, six hundred railway employees were killed outright and six thousand wounded in coupling cars not equipped with the appliances, which without question would have prevented this wholesale carnage.

In spite of these consequences resulting from the protracted law-breaking of the railroad kings, they still ask for more time, which means, literally, an extension of the right to commit murder, deliberate murder at that, to say nothing of mayhem, for it has been conclusively proven that the Act of 1893 was absolutely necessary to protect the lives and limbs of railroad employees, and that without the safety appliances the lives and limbs of employees are in constant danger.

The report of this hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission given in a capitalist paper says: "It seems probable as a result of the hearing that the Commission will grant the railroads a further extension of six months," and adds, in speaking of the statistics of killed and wounded, "if the law had been obeyed not one of these men would have been killed or injured."

It would seem to be unnecessary to make further comments on this report. The facts speak for themselves of the actual battle that is on between capital and labor, and of what "Labor Laws" mean when left for capitalist political parties to enforce.

VICTOR LEWIS.

Election Returns.

COLORADO.

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 8.—In the six counties in which the S. L. P. had tickets in the field for the county elections, our vote increased from a total of 943 to 1,201.

There was a gain all along the line, except in Denver. The cause of the falling off in this city has been explained in previous communications to THE PEOPLE. By counties the vote was as follows:

	1899.	1898.
Arapahoe County	304	516
Fremont County	222	196
Lake County	281	44
Mesa County	163	35
Montrose County	79	39
Pueblo County	152..	113
Total	1,201	943

KANSAS.

PITTSBURGH, Kan., Dec. 10.—The following are the official figures of the vote cast for the S. L. P. in Crawford Conty last November:

O'Donnell, Sheriff	162
Roberts, County Clerk	156
Lewis, Coroner	153
Heising, Treasurer	149
Welch, Register of Deeds	149
Ledbetter, Surveyor	147

PENNSYVANIA.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., Dec. 12.—The work that has been done in this neighborhood by our Comrades deserves some notice. The S. L. P. vote in Homestead and in Mifflin Township shows up well. In Homestead we had: 1 vote in 1897; 10 in 1898, and 23 in 1899. Many members of Section Homestead live in Mifflin Township, where in one precinct we polled more votes than either of the old parties. Out of a total of 37 votes cast in that precinct, the S. L. P. got 16 votes, hte Dems 14, and the Reps only votes, the Dems 14, and the Reps only 7.

J. LAWREY.

When the capitalistic fallacy no longer obstructs our vision, and when the light of Socialistic truth is brought to bear upon the subject, we perceive at a glance the real nature of commerce, domestic or foreign, as a capitalistic agency, a part of the social distributive function which it must of necessity assume for the accamplishment of its actual object. We then realize its inherent incapacity to produce value, even though the capitalists engaged in commerce do "make profits." For we then understand that the "profits," so-called, which any capitalist, as such, "makes," do not represent any additional value given by his personal exertions to his merchandise, since, as a capitalist merely, he does no manner of work; that they do not, in fact, represent any "additional" value whatever; but that they are simply a portion of the value already given to that merchandise by the labor of ohetr people, who have produced it in its entirety, but have been robbed of all that part of it which is over and above the "wages" paid to them. To produce and to steal are, indeed, two very distinct operations.—Lucien Sanial in "Territorial Expansion." (See adv. on 2d page.)

SOCIAL CONTRASTS.

Luxury.

A Capilatists Home.

The Christmas holidays will be celebrated at Georgiancourt, the home of the George Goulds at Lakewood, in a way which will do old Santa Claus's heart good.

Other hearts will also be made glad, fifty of them in all, of the most aristocratic and blue-blooded variety that can be picked from the "inner sets" of several cities.

When the Goulds do anything, they do it thoroughly.

The series of entertainments arranged for the Christmas house party will be commenced Thursday, Dec. 21, by the most elaborate programme ever carried out by the Goulds, or ever known to Lakewood.

The new theatre, which is being rushed to completion under the management of Napier Lothian, is exquisite in its appointments and as complete in every detail as any professional playhouse. It is situated at the rear of the ballroom, and will accommodate several hundred people. The stage is larger than many to be found in New York playhouses. Behind it are dressing rooms and spacious wings, with scenery done by the best artists; before it are footlights and the regulation pit for the orchestra.

The chairs for guests are arranged after the ordinary theatre plan, except that they are movable, and considerably more space is allowed. The curtain is still incomplete, and its design uncertain; but one thing is a promised certainty: it will lack the usual amateur hitch and fall with all the dignity and ease that attend a hundredth night performance.

Three Plays to be Given.

Three plays will be given on the night of the 21st. "The Twilight of the Gods," "A Pair of Lunatics," and "The Marbie Arch." In the first Mrs. Gould will play the leading role, which will be that of a romantic heroine, and Boyd Putnam will be the leading man. Mr. Putnam is the only professional who will take part. Others who are rehearsing parts are Evert Jansen Wendell, of Boston; P. A. Clark, of Philadelphia; Sydney J. Smith, Miss Pomeroy and Emily Key Hoffman, who has had considerable amateur experience in ingenue parts, and has scored several successes with the Strollers.

"A Pair of Lunatics" will come last on the programme. It is a rollicking little comedy which will send everybody to supper in a happy frame of mind.

Amateur theatricals have become quite a serious fad in England lately. The English are all trying to act, with more or less success, and many who have no natural talents are cultivating a substitute of an artificial order by patronizing the dramatic schools. Miss Muriel Wilson, the English beauty who lately visited America, fully appreciates the possibilities afforded by amateur acting, and it was not until after she had played the leading role in several romantic plays that society awoke to the realization of how great her beauty was.

Mrs. George Gould, however, is the first society woman in America to introduce a complete theatre into her home. No one seems to entertain the least doubt of its success.

Supper and a Cotillion.

After the plays on the night of Dec. 21, Mrs. Gould's guests will adjourn to the banquet hall, where supper is to be served by Delmonico.

After supper there will be a cotillion, led by Elisha Dyer, jr., and Mrs. Fish, which means that it will be a splendid affair, like all the cotillions led by those two society favorites.

The cotillion favors are known to be beautiful, but Mrs. Gould is holding them for genuine surprise on the evening of the 21st.

The fifty accepted cards of invitation will in no way embarrass the accommodations of Georgiancourt, which, by the way, is not named after Mr. Gould, but indicates that the place is built in the Georgian style of architecture. The house stands in the midst of what was originally a pine forest. Ten acres are fenced in after the old Georgian style of tall black rails and white pillars.

Five acres are devoted to an Italian garden, which is a fairyland of flowery beauty and tiny lakes, and will be illuminated with myriads of lights on the evening of the entertainment, which will flash like fireflies in the foliage.

New York florists will decorate the interior of the mansion, utilizing many of the blossoms from the Georgiancourt hot-beds.

Orchestra and Band.

Lucius Hosmer, leader of the Laurel House orchestra, will lead during the performance, and will afterward be stationed in the ball-room for the cotillion, and the Hungarian Band will play during supper, stationed at the end of the balcony, that marvellous balcony 100 feet long, built of marked Italian marble, with massive pillars to match, with floor and walls, archways and stairways of the same splendid stone.

In all Georgiancourt there is not one spot too gorgeous for the Gould children to enter (and there are five); and there is not one tree of forbidden fruit on the whole hundred acres that constitute the estate.

Misery.

A Discharged Employé Shoots Himself.

E. S. Greusel, master mechanic for the Burlington at Havelock, Neb., killed himself at his home in that village. He shot himself with a revolver, the ball entering the left side of the forehead and tearing away a large part of the left side of his head. Death followed quickly.

Mr. Greusel went home from his work at the shops in the evening, after seeing a number of friends in the village. Before going home he got shaved, and those who saw him in the barber shop and on the street said that he was in an unusual jovial mood. When he went home he found Mrs. C. A. Printz, a neighbor woman, visiting with his wife. He talked with the women pleasantly and, soon after coming in, lay down on the sofa to rest. The 8 o'clock whistle blew, and Mr. Greusel remarked to the ladies that this was the first time he had heard the whistles at Lincoln for some time. Mrs. Greusel said to her friend that she would be a widow next week, as Mr. Greusel intended to go to Chicago. Mr. Greusel affirmed the statement by adding that he intended to bring his wife back a present when he returned. Mrs. Greusel got up to take one of the children upstairs, leaving Mrs. Printz and Mr. Greusel in the room. Immediately Mr. Greusel got up, went out of the sitting room and into the dining room. From the dining room he passed back into the bedroom, which adjoins and opens into the sitting room. There he fired the shot that ended his life, with Mrs. Printz but a few feet away and his wife upstairs.

He fell backward with his head to the north and his face with the right eye wide open. The flesh around the left eye was torn away by the shot, and his blood and brains were scattered over the bedroom carpet and furniture. No one heard him utter even a groan after the shot was fired.

A short time before the deed was committed he talked to Dr. McKinnon, formerly company physician at that point. He called on the doctor at the latter's office and told him that the expected had happened. He said he had received notice of his dismissal from the service of the company, and that he intended to kill himself. He talked in a joking way, and Dr. McKinnon did not believe what he said. Some customers came in about that time and the talk was interrupted. The doctor wanted change for a $50 bill, and asked him if he could change it. He said he could and produced a roll of bills amounting to about $200, saying that he was not quite broke yet. As he went to leave the office the doctor followed him out, and asked him if he meant what he had said. Mr. Greusel answered with a smile that he did, and, grasping hte doctor's hand, shook it more firmly than was usual. This impressed his friend, who told him that he would call on him when he went home. He was preparing to call on Mr. Greusel when word came that he had killed himself.

Notwithstanding the talk and the unusual manner in which he acted, Dr. McKinnon did not believe that Mr. Greusel meant to kill himself. He supposed he was feeling blue over being dismissed from the company's service, and that he would soon recover his normal condition of mind. With all this talk he seemed in a cheerful mood. The talk with the doctor was a confidential one, and in it Mr. Greusel dwelt at length on his relations with the Burlington officials under whom he worked. He spoke of the kindness of D. Hawksworth, superintendent of motive power, who had suggested that he go see the officials and try to induce them to revoke the order discharging him. He said that he regretted the manner in which he had been let out.

Mr. Greusel had worked for the Burlington thirty-six years. He learned his trade in Aurora, Ill. His first service with the company was at Burlington, Ia. In 1879 he was sent to Plattsmouth to be foreman of the shops, and he held that position there for many years. He was transferred to Havelock when the shops were built there, and since that time has been the master mechanic under Superintendent of Motive Power D. Hawksworth, of Plattsmouth. He was counted one of the best mechanics in the service of the Burlington, and was a man of great executive ability. He had more than 400 employees under him at Havelock, and a great deal of important work was constantly in his care. Orders to build twelve new locomotives had been placed with the Havelock shops and these machines were expected to equal or surpass anything the Burlington could purchase on the market.

Took Poison to Escape Starvation.

Mary Wayte, 39 years, committed suicide, by taking poison, in Philadelphia. The woman was found stark in a bare room, which she had inhabited during the last two monhts. She took in washing, but had to give that up, owing to rheumatism in the arms.

ELECTRIC PHOTOGRAPHY.

Applied to Capitalist Unions and the Pillars Thereof.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 15.—Here is an electric photography—furnished by a trade union row in this city—of several of the pillars upon which pure and simple unionism rests, that is to say, of several pillars upon which rests the steady enslavement of the working class.

Last week the pressmen employed in the press rooms of the "Republic," "Globe-Democrat," "Post-Dispatch" and "Star" went out on strike. The strike was for shorter hours, and certain shop regulations. There was an agreement of previous existence between the Pressmen's Union and these papers that their disputes should be submitted to arbitration; each side was to appoint one arbitrator, and, in case of disagreement, the two were to call in a third. Under this contract, the dispute was submitted to arbitration. The papers appointed Chas. H. Huttig, president of the Third National Bank; the pressmen appointed M. J. Gill, of the Glassblowers' Union, who is a delegate to the A. F. of L. convention, now in session in Detroit, and who, consistently enough with his leadership in the A. F. of L., was at one time a member of the Illinois State Legislature, and in the Congressional election of '98 was the Democratic candidate in the Tenth Missouri District.

What were the instructions of Mr. Huttig from his principals I know not. The instructions of the pressmen to their appointee, Gill, are known: they were published yesterday morning over the signature of the Pressmen's Union. The Union gave Gill two instructions:

1. He was to make no concessions on the matter of hours.
2. He was to insist on denying the counting office the right to hire and discharge the foreman's help.

Under these instructions, the Union felt safe. Should Gill fail to bring Huttig over, nothing was lost, and Gill could always prevent the election of an unfavorable umpire.

The Union is a wiser body to-day.

1. In violation of his express instructions, Gill compromised on the matter of hours and gave up the demand on shop regulation; he signed with Huttig the arbitral decision, and post-haste took the train for Detroit to attend the A. F. of L. convention;
2. J. H. Bowman, International President of the Pressmen's Union, promptly accepted the decision, and ordered the men back to work; and
3. Donnelly, International President of the Typographical Union, telegraphs instructions to the local officers in St. Louis to withhold all support or encouragement from the striking pressmen, i. e., to aid the employers in beating the pressmen, or, to put it clearer, to do virtual scabbing,—very much as he played it in New York upon the Alliance pressmen some years ago, and, through such scab instructions, helped the boss to beat them.

In short, the St. Louis pressmen were betrayed.

* * *

The Labor Fakir has a direct interest in keeping the rank and file in ignorance of the Social Question. The more ignorant the rank and file is, the better the chances of the Labor Fakir. An intelligent rank and file, intelligent on the Social Question, is clear upon the issue before it. Such a rank and file would understand that what pinches it is the capitalist system of production, under which the worker must sell himself into wage-slavery; it would understand that under that system the fate of the working class is bound to slide from bad to worse; it would understand that to improve its condition, let alone emancipate itself, it must acquire possession of the machinery of production; it would, proceeding upon such intelligent lines, perceive the class struggle, perceive that the capitalist class is its born foe, and that this foe is entrenched behind the Democratic and Republican parties in office. The rank and file would accordingly discover the traitor to their class in the union man who stands upon any capitalist political platform, either as a candidate or a spouter for the capitalist candidates, or a backbiter and blackguarder of the only candidates of the working class—the candidates of the Socialist Labor Party. Such a rank and file could accordingly never raise into positions of trust the Gills or the Bowmans or the Donnellys; or, if it made a mistake in them, it would soon kick them out, or make life in its ranks so burdensome for them that they would kick themselves out; and the occupation of these miscreants would be gone. Hence the zeal of the Labor Fakir to keep the scales before the eyes of the rank and file.

* * *

Pure and simpledom is essential to the enslavement of the working class; the Labor Fakirs are the pillars upon which rests the Labor-enslaving system of capitalist unionism. The performances of Gill, Bowman and Donnelly in the case of the St. Louis pressmen furnish such an electric photography of these worthies and of their whole species that it makes the rank and file in this city wiser by a good deal.

Let it teach others likewise.

All surplus value is created by labor unpaid for, and appropriated by the capitalist class; exchange or commerce of any sort, domestic or foreign, being simply the process through which each member of that class is enabled to convert his share of the spoils of labor into money, or commodities, or such other forms of property as may best suit his convenience or purpose.—Lucien Sanial in "Territorial Expansion." (See adv. on 2d page.)

TESTS.

Social Testing-Papers that tell an Appalling Tale.

Prosperity and Debts Don't Go Together.

Laws are Sign-Posts that Denote the Economic Condition of the People for (or Against) Whom they are Enacted—Statistics Depend for their Reliability upon the Impartiality of the Gatherer of them.—Those Retailed To-day to Demonstrate Prosperity are Wholly Discredited.—"Equitable Process Collection Laws" in Pennsylvania, and "Dubuque Bills" in Massachusetts Unimpeachable Evidences of Gathering and Deepening Popular Poverty.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 10.—Who would not delight in the prosperity of his fellows! A true national prosperity could not but cheer every good heart. The Socialist claims that prosperity—general prosperity, genuine prosperity—is no longer possible under the capitalist system; and, proceeding from his premises, he aims at the overthrow of capitalism and the introduction of the Socialist Republic. But it is safe to say that the Socialist, being neither fool nor cruel, would gladly abandon his premises if the evidences of capitalism proved his premises to be wrong. Were he to see prosperity blooming, he certainly would not repine.

It is with earnest desire to find myself wrong that I have addressed myself to the task of verifying the truth of the claim that the country was prospering. Would it were true, were my thoughts, and that, accordingly there were not the arduous duty before our generation of struggling with an impious Social System and overthrowing it. My hopes were disappointed. My researches have demonstrated the truth of the Socialist contention. The claim that prosperity is upon the masses is a LIE.

Here is a proof.

There are two sorts of tests known in natural history: the physical or mechanical and the chemical. There is a general predilection for the physical test; but it is not always practicable. For instance. If it is desired to know whether a certain liquid contains acid or sugar, it would be more satisfactory to ascertain just how many atoms thereof are in it. But that cannot be done. The chemical test has to be resorted to. Testing papers are used by dipping them in the liquid. If they color red, the liquid contains acid; if they color blue, the presence of sugar is proven.

Similarly with social tests. We are told there is prosperity in society. How to test the truth or falsity of the statement? The physical test would consist of statistical figures. But these are discredited for obvious reasons. The source or the pipes through which these figures flow are directly interested in proving the case of capitalism. Falsehood does not become truth when uttered in figures. The so-called statistical statements are wholly unreliable. There remains what may be termed the chemical test. This consists in documentary facts of unquestioned accuracy. One of these is a certain bill that is to be presented for passage before our State Legislature.

The bill is entitled "Equitable Process Collection Law." Never mind the name; what about its substance? It is an imitation of the "Dubuque Act of Massachusetts, so well exposed by Comrade Michael T. Berry, of Haverhill, in a recent issue of THE PEOPLE. It is a bill by which retail dealers are to be enabled to compel payment from working people by holding over them the power of arrest, thereby the power of depriving their families of the support of the bread-winner.

A careful consideration of the bill tells the tale: Exceptions excepted, people are glad to pay their bills; if a few workingmen, willing to pay, are unable to without pinching their families half to death, no such bill would have been thought of. That such a bill has crystallized into shape, and is backed up by numerous retailers, is a proof positive—as positive as a red reaction of the testing paper is of the presence of acid—that poverty, involuntary and pinching, is widespread, and is becoming more so in our State, for one. The "Equitable Process Collection Law" is a social testing paper that gives the lie direct to the capitalist-made and politician-retailed claim that the nation is prosperous.

Capitalist exploiters are pocketing larger fleecings; in their luxurious living, they are "giving work" to more people than they "could afford to" a few years ago. But the earnings of those at work are—after long credit-consuming stoppages of work—less than they were before the panic; larger numbers of men have been displaced by improved machinery and thrown into the ranks of the "unskilled"; and, correspondingly, poverty, not prosperity, marks the present condition of our people—as denoted by "Equitable Process Collection Laws," "Dubuque Bills," and scores of other social testing papers that any one can apply for himself, and that tell, but too plainly, the tale of increasing misery.

The receipt of a sample copy of THE PEOPLE is an invitation to subscribe.

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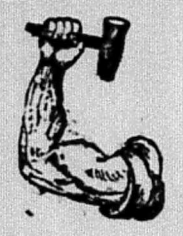
SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898	**82,204**

Wisdom stands outside of man and urges itself upon him, like the marks of the changing seasons, before it finds a home within him, directs his actions, and from the precious effects of obedience begets a corresponding love. GEORGE ELIOT.



UNDIVIDED ALLEGIANCE.

On the long ridge that the Socialist Labor Party captured last election, none of the hill-tops now occupied by its victorious hosts is of greater, even equal, importance, in point of effectiveness of internal organization, than that which establishes the principle of UNDIVIDED ALLEGIANCE.

The Socialist Labor Party is or is not the head of the column that is to storm the citadel of Privilege, and once for all rear the Social structure of Freedom. If it is not; if this, that, or the other organization, or form of organization, might, could, would or should crystallize the requisite forces for the great feat, then that devotion to its colors—a devotion that, by concentrating effort upon one point produces invincible force—would be neither attainable nor desirable. If, however, the S. L. P. is what it claims and has proven itself to be, then it cannot, neither may it, brook a divided allegiance. The conclusion is irrefutable: that organization, whose principles or tactics are in any essential particular at variance with the Party, is wrong. The same person cannot belong to both. If his heartstrings at all bind him to the wrong, he must either sunder them or wholly go over to it.

Not slight is the gain in point of intellectual clearness on this subject. Sentimentalism, seeking Harmony, blurs the view; it little imagines how its weak compromising and cajoling methods defeat its own end. There can be no Harmony without oneness of insight; nor is oneness of insight ever possible if the units are not clear upon their mutual standpoints. The surest way to insure dissension, with resulting disintegration and disharmony, is for men to blur the lines that divide them. The ERROR, on which either, or both, may build, would thus never be discovered; nor the TRUTH, that either may hold, become apparent to the other. The path to Harmony lies across the sharpest demarcation of differences. The sharper the dividing line, the clearer will both ERROR and TRUTH transpire. Thus what seems to be the course of DIVISION is in fact the course of UNION, what seems to be the course of DISRUPTION is in fact the course of HARMONY.

The seizing of this important principle, and acting up to it, is not the work of a day. It requires time, experience; often bitter experience. But no progress is possible before that point is reached, because no organization is imaginable, if it is to be effective, without it squarely plants itself upon that eminence.

Socialism—the verification of the Biblical dove, that flew into the Ark with the olive-twig in its bill, as evidence that the waters of the Deluge had sufficiently receded to allow vegetation to spring up—Socialism wings its flight into the tempest-tossed Ark of modern society, a symbol that the storm of economic conflict has at least turned the point where Peace is possible. Socialism is the veritable harbinger of HARMONY. Dissension, disruption, disharmony—all of these are aims essentially foreign to Socialism. But neither is modern Socialism a Utopian vision. With its heart beating for the ultimate aim of Peace, its steps are guided by that positive knowledge that human experience has treasured up. Drinking deep at that well, Socialism draws sharp and deep the line that divides its principles from all others, and in pursuit of such wise course, its organization, the Socialist Labor Party, demands an undivided allegiance from its supporters.

The country's acres are wide; its opportunities for untrammelled organization are matchless. Let him who disagrees with its stand, clearly state his point; clearly draw up the edifice of the organization he prefers; and—join that in peace. From the opposing camps shot and shell may, should, fall upon each other. Such conflict is but additional light thrown upon the dividing lines, and that is but the surest means to HARMONY—if HARMONY should follow.

The Socialist Labor Party holds ground essential to progress and Harmony:—NO DIVIDED ALLEGIANCE.

'TIS THE FIRST STEP THAT COSTS.

The latest advices from the Philippine Islands must be distressing to every decent man in the land; if he is at all informed upon some of the incidents in the recent history of America, he will furthermore see in those advices something downright ominous.

Gen. Otis telegraphs that the "rebel" forces are disbanded; that, consequently, any Filipino found in arms is a bandit, and will be treated as such. War is at an end, murder commences.

This sequence: "disbandment of rebels" and treatment of armed men as bandits, recalls certain events that took place only about thirty-three years ago just across our Mexican border.

Napoleon the Third—the Little—, found himself pressed at home; the thoughts of the French people were to be turned away from his misrule at their very doors; Mexico offered an opportunity; he set up there an Empire, with Maximilian as emperor, and backed up his intrusion with 50,000 soldiers. Mexico was no match for such a force; its armies were routed, but—no sooner routed than they sprang up again. Despatch after despatch announced French victories, only to be immediately followed by news of the rising of new forces—just the same as now in the Philippines. The "enterprise" could not last in that way. Napoleon had to claim absolute victory; such was impossible for him in a country where the people repudiated him, and where, accordingly, armed forces re-rose and were bound to re-rise perennially—just as with the Filipinos. Thereupon followed the positive announcement of the absolute disbandment of the Mexican forces, and upon the heels of the announcement followed a decree of Emperor Maximilian, to the effect that, ARMED REBELLION BEING OVERCOME, ALL MEXICANS FOUND IN ARMS WOULD BE TREATED AS BANDITS. The decree was carried out. A butchery followed—and culminated shortly with the shooting of Maximilian himself, together with his two supporters in crime, Mejia and Miramon. Napoleon's announcement of the final overthrow of the "Mexican rebellion," together with what was a piece of the announcement, the decree pronouncing all Mexicans in arms bandits, was but an act of desperation, such an act as called for and brought on a speedy retribution.

Gen. Otis'—or is it McKinley's?—similar conduct toward the Filipinos recalls the Mexican incident.

Truly, the path of "Empire" is sodden in sin; nor was there ever a crime that did not meet its deserts.

'Tis the first step that costs. Led by the murderous class of Capital, who feel pressed at home and wish to turn our people's attention away from their home tribulations, the country took the first step towards rapine and brigandage; the second step is now being taken in sin, nor will retribution fail: "As nations cannot be punished in another world, they are punished in this; by an inevitable chain of causes and effect, Providence punishes national sins with national calamities."

Congressman Roberts is still held out of his seat; reason therefor: he is a polygamist.

The treaty between the United States and the Sultan of Sulu (in the Philippines) is signed and the full text published. The same United States pledges itself to "respect the rights and dignities of his highness the Sultan." Among these rights and dignities are the "right" to hold chattel slaves, and the "dignity" of polygamy.

Roberts has no chance. A Government that can deal with slave-holding and polygamous "rebels," and recognize both their "rights" and their "dignities" is not likely to respect any rights or dignities of citizens.

The crash in Wall Street last Monday, together with the hysterics that the Street went into, surely was a double object lesson. It was an object lesson on the beauties of the stable equilibrium of capitalistic financiering; and it was an object lesson on the Prosperity of the day. Panics are forerunners of crises, and these are the culmination of "Prosperity."

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The Norton, Kan., "Liberator" comments upon suicide and its causes as follows:

There were said to be 5020 suicides last year. The reason these people committed suicide was because life had lost its value to them.

The reason life had lost its value to them was because of the hard conditions imposed on them conditioned to retaining it.

The reason for these hard conditions is because our system of competition breeds hogs and trusts, and while they get all they earn nothing; and those who earn all get nothing.

Socialism would give all an equal chance, and every person's condition would be just as good as every other person's condition.

Therefore, suicides would cease.

It is refreshing to hear the results of economic ills attributed in Kansas to something else than the "Crime of '73." Increasing numbers are quitting the old habit of looking back to the setting sun of middle class interests, and are acquiring the proper taste for looking forward to the rising sun of Socialism.

What a long step forward in Irish political enlightenment does not the following passage from the Dublin, Ireland, "Workers' Republic" mark! Commenting upon the capers of the "Home Rule" delegation to Parliament, the "Workers' Republic" says:

A "Unity" conference was held in Dublin a week ago; there were 19 Home Rule M. P.s at the performance. After telling each other how nice and conciliatory it was on their part to attend, and how foolish it was for the other members to stay away, they adjourned, having said enough to furnish fresh material for fresh quarrels until the next "Unity" Conference. And so fulfilled the law of their being.

Once upon a time the Irish heart was easily captured by the lying promises of its own bourgeois self-seekers. That heart has since been attuned to Socialist wisdom. Now it cannot so easily be entrapped to its own undoing. It has peered through the mask of "patriotism" and "religion." It has discerned the fact that to be exploited by one's own race and creed is exploitation all the same. This insight has stripped its "Home Rule" wind-jammers of their former misfit halo. These now become just subjects for ridicule.

Remarkable is the evidence of the capitalist press, capitalist professordom and capitalist pulpit of the land being subsidized by the British Government in its present crisis. The undertone of friendship for the world's Browbeater, with whom the American capitalist is now cheek by jowl, is unmistakable. Every thrashing that the swaggering English officers receive in South Africa is softened to the extent that the thing is possible; and every time possible a "rout of the Boers" is announced and dilated on.

Disgraced at home, through the butcheries of workingmen, by the disreputable class of capitalists that holds it, the American flag is now being made to share, on the international field, the disgrace that has justly overtaken the British flag. The Depews at home, the Ambassador Choates abroad, who but recently appeared in public with the American Flag in one hand and the British Flag in another, would fain make the cause of England the cause of this nation. As to the British Flag, it rose from rapine, and never represented anything else; there is no cleansing of it possible; its congenital marks of blood, fratricidally split around the globe, cannot be washed off. With the American Flag, however, it is otherwise: its folds caught, at least at its birth, the breath of Freedom, and of International Brotherhood: there is still hope for it: the stains that now smudge it may yet be wiped out.

Socialists of America, to work!

In the below passage from an article by the Seattle, Wash., "Post-Intelligence," a sigh of relief is clearly perceptible. Commenting upon the acquittal of Gov. Steunenberg, of Idaho, by the Typographical Union of Boise, Idaho, from the charge of having aided and abetted the Federal troops in maltreating the miners of that State, the "Post-Intelligence" says:

The union was requested by other labor organizations to strike the governor's name from its list of honorary members. Acting on that request, the union printers investigated the matter so far as it related to the governor's share, and having heard his version, concluded that he had acted in accordance with his sworn duty, and they REFUSED TO EXPEL HIM. They have displayed even greater courage than that, because they have placed themselves on record as JUSTIFYING HIS COURSE.

Its gladness at the "verdict of acquittal" only goes to show that the "Post-Intelligence" labored under the delusion that the International Typographical Union was a "labor organization." Grave delusion. If a "Union" at all, it is a capitalist union, i. e., a concern in which the innocent rank and file is humbugged by the Capitalist Government. A bona fide union, i. e., an organization of labor, would not tolerate either the Kennedys or Steunenbergs, the Donnellys or the hosts of printers whose only thought is to get capitalist political jobs, and who, not infrequently succeed. Such men and the organizations that uphold them, are props of capitalist wrong-doing. How illogical to imagine that they would otherwise than justify capitalist criminals?

The London, England, correspondent of the New York "Times" tells of the poor treatment that the wounded English soldiers are receiving at home on their return from South Africa. It closes its cheap moralization saying:

The soldier goes forth to fight and is hailed as a splendid fellow, a hero of heroes, when he goes. A bullet strikes him, he falls wounded, and is sent home to be neglected like a worn-out shoe. We shall remedy this in time, doubtless, if time is given to us, but for the present the contemplation of contrasts such as this has a tendency to make the quiet citizen hot about the heart.

Ten to one, the penny-a-liner, who got off this cheap stuff, cribbed the passage literally from the American correspondent of some London paper, who described last summer the distress in which the American soldiers found themselves upon their return home, thanks to our American capitalists patriotism.

As the American capitalists were, at the time, too busy scheming how to pluck Uncle Sam, so now the British stock-holders of African securities are too busy bemoaning their losses to take much thought of their "heroes."

Moreover, on whatever field, whether industrial or military, to the capitalist class, a workingman used is a shoe worn out.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

THE SECRET OF EXPANSION.

Why Capitalist Shot and Shell Are Playing Havoc in the Philippines.

It amuses the Socialist to read the many explanations offered by the Imperialists in apologizing for the Philippine war. And it is especially amusing when they attempt to explain the causes of the war. With some, it is the hand of Providence that primed Dewey's guns and unfurled the Stars and Stripes in the fetid air of Manila, with others it is the hand of Providence that is putting the Filipinos to the sword. Others conceal their ignorance by getting off something about the "onward march of progress" having suddenly become thirsty for blood. As usual, if one desires an explanation of the contortions the American capitalist has gone through the last two years, one must go to Socialist writers.

But little mention was made of expansion until after the destruction of Cervera's fleet, and the knowledge that the war with Spain was at an end. Then came "expansion." And there also came the Socialist explanation of it. The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party authorized Lucien Sanial to prepare a pamphlet on the question. It has recently been published with the title "Territorial Expansion." The author expresses the object of the pamphlet in the following words:

The figures of our foreign commerce for the last fiscal year, ever so incomprehensible to the laboring man, are merely the arithmetical expression of economic developments brought about by his industry, affecting deeply his own condition, and pregnant with further changes of still greater import to himself and to his class. Could he read them intelligently, could their true meaning be made plain to him, his now vague perception of human right and social justice, which impels him at times to resist oppression in much the same way as a blind hercules would fight off a keen-eyed vampire, soon evolve into a clear-sighted spirit of class-consciousness and class- solidarity, embodied in a mighty movement of social emancipation.

A table of contents is always the best review of a book, and the contents of this pamphlet are especially suggestive:

Balance of Trade.
Popular Fallacies:
1. Production and Surplus Value.
2. Free Trade and Surplus Value.
3. Exchange and Surplus Value.
Suffocation by Wealth.
Effect on the Working Class of Decreased Purchasing Power.
Profits and Falling Prices.
How Capitalists "Realize" the Surplus Value of Labor.
Historic Course of Commerce:
1. Commercial Expansion.
2. Territorial Expansion.
Development of American Commerce:
1. First Step: Use England's Commercial Machinery.
2. Second Step: Establish Direct Agencies and Build Up a Merchant Marine.
3. Third Step: Territorial Expansion.
Conclusion:
1. Logic of the Situation.
2. Attitude of Socialists.
3. Inevitableness of Socialism.

With the materialist conception of history and the science of events to guide him, Mr. Lucien Sanial has prepared an instructive analysis of the forces that worked to send the fleets of the American capitalists to Cuba, to Porto Rico, and to the Philippines. With the politicians talking themselves hoarse for and against expansion, with McKinley putting the credit on Providence, and Bryan gesticulating about the immorality of the whole proceeding, it is well for the working class to be equipped with the facts. These facts will be found in "Territorial Expansion." They are also interesting reading in connection with the present war in South Africa; they throw a side-light upon it.

Price, five cents.
Ten copies, thirty-five cents.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
147 E. 23d street, New York City.

The Banquet.

On the 14th inst., exactly a year after the "Volkszeitung", as the representative of the reactionary and kindred elements, then in the S. L. P., opened fire upon the Party, Section New York celebrated with a jollification banquet the signal defeat of the foe, the signal victory of the Party.

The banquet hall was crowded with the celebrants, among whom there were not a few ladies. Arthur Keep presided; he held order with the historic hammer that was wrenched from the hands of the kangaroos on the memorable night of last July 10, when the "Volkszeitung" reactionists, since known as "kangaroos", led by a Tammany heeler, tried a midnight assault upon the Party officers on the Party premises. That hammer is now a trophy.

The flow of hilarity was broad, deep and continuous. It started with the first remarks of the chairman, and was continued and enriched by each subsequent speaker, each of whom told of some funny incident in his or her experience, characteristic of the enemy that the Party had whipped into the open. Stories from California, New Jersey and New York were all on tap.

It will be impossible to give here all the jokes that were told. One of these, however, should be published. The chairman, having called upon Comrade Marie Brueckman for her kangaroo story, she said:

"The funniest thing I know of that the kangaroos did is this: As you know, they disported themselves taking a kangaroo 'general vote' on the 'deposition' of our National Executive Committeemen. The chairman was, accordingly, among those voted on; and you will have observed that he 'ran ahead of his ticket.' (Loud laughter and applause.) Now, do you know why he ran ahead of his ticket? I'll tell you. All the kangaroo-esses voted for him—just—be—cause HE WAS THE HANDSOMEST MAN of the lot voted on." (Loud and interminable laughter and applause.)

It was after midnight when the band of D. A. 49 (which discoursed sweet music between speech and speech, giving also some imitations of kangaroo screeches and squeaks) played the last piece and the jolly crowd disbanded.

A telegram was received from Comrade Forker offering cheers and asking that a New York kangaroo be shipped C. O. D. to Buffalo, as they have not the genuine article.

After the experience made with Alliance men, the Schoen Steel Car Company, of Allegheny, Pa., is to be "fenced in." This, of course, is a preparation against an impending strike, which, in the pursuit of prosperity, the company is getting ready for.

The receipt of a sample copy of THE PEOPLE is an invitation to subscribe.

Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I listened the other day to a Socialist speaker, and I chuckled.

UNCLE SAM—Did you get convinced?

B. J.—Nay, nay! I chuckled at the way the man contradicted himself; and he did not even seem to know it.

U. S.—How? What? In what way?

B. J.—It was worth listening to him, he confirmed me in the belief that Socialists talk through their hats.

U. S.—Ho-ho!

B. J. (with a cock-sure wink)—Yes, Siree. Here is what he said: "The solution of the Social or Labor Problem is the ownership by Labor of the land on, and the tools with, which to work. Once master of the two, Labor will be master of all the wealth it produces.

U. S.—That's pretty sound doctrine, and it will take more than any such pot-bellied wise-acre as you to confute.

B. J. (with increased cocksuredness)—Pot-bellied or not, I'll refute it with his own words.

U. S.—Let her rip.

B. J.—In the course of his address, before and after making the statement I just quoted, he referred to the farmers—

U. S.—The small farmers——

B. J.—Small or big, matters not.

U. S.—Eh?

B. J.—And he showed very accurately that the farmer was being driven to the wall, and was growing poorer and poorer despite his industry.

U. S.—And that is perfectly true of the small farmer.

B. J.—You drive me out of all patience by talking "small farmer," "small farmer." What's the odds?

U. S.—All the odds in the world.

B. J.—Then you, too, contradict yourself.

U. S.—You will have to be more explicit.

B. J.—I shall. The farmer, small or big, owns his land and his tools of production. Now, then, if the ownership of these assures to a man the property in the products of his labor, then must the farmer, whether small or large, be well off. We know he is not. That is the contradiction in your theory, and there it goes. (B. J. sinks his hands deep into his trousers' pockets, and puts on a "now-you-get-out-of-that-hole-if-you-can" look.)

U. S.—Was that it?

B. J.—That was it.

U. S.—Now, Jonathan, the trouble lay with you, and not with the Socialist speaker. You went to that meeting as you go to your prayer meeting; to take a snooze, and you heard only one part of what he said.

B. J.—Which part did I not hear?

U. S.—You did not hear his explanation of the word "Capital"—the modern tool of production.

B. J.—Are not all tools capital? Is not an old-style plow capital as well as a steam plow?

U. S.—No, sir. The value of corn depends upon the labor necessary to produce it, the same as all other goods——

B. J.—Very well.

U. S.—If you and I produce corn with an old-style plow, we must both put forth the same amount of labor into every bushel of corn that we produce.

B. J.—Very well.

U. S.—Then you can't undersell me and I can't undersell you.

B. J.—That's so.

U. S.—But now suppose that some farmer starts to work with the steam plow and such other large means of production. How are we affected?

B. J.—How?

U. S.—Yes. With the steam plow and steam harvester, work can be done more quickly; larger tracts of land are necessary to deploy the machine in. Without the machine you and I can't cover large acres. With the machine, thousands of acres can be covered with less labor than without it. The production of corn becomes more plentiful, the amount of the labor that then is put into each bushel is less. You admit that the value of the bushel depends upon the labor required in its production. Consequently, the farmer with the steam appliances can undersell us. If before, we got $1 per bushel, we cannot now get 50 cents. Ain't it?

B. J.—Hem!

U. S.—Where are we then?

B. J.'s brow puckers.

U. S.—Now go back a moment. When you and I plowed our land with old-style plows upon the little patches which we could cover with the old-style tool, didn't we have the bulge on somebody?

B. J.—Not that I know of.

U. S.—You don't? What about our farm hands, the fellows who didn't have land and plow?

B. J.—Why, we hired them.

U. S.—Yes, we "hired" them. Was their hire equal to what they produced?

B. J.—'Course not. The idea of giving a farm hand as much as he produces! Of what benefit would he be to us?

U. S.—Right you are. No employer hires a l..n unless that man will produce more than he receives. Do you imagine a man likes to produce two dollars' worth of corn and receive in payment only one dollar?

B. J. (shaking his head from right to left and pouting)—Reckon not.

U. S.—Now, what is it that induced such a man to take a position under which he was skinned? What gave us the bulge on him?

B. J. contemplates a man at the other end of the street who is whipping his horse.

U. S.—What drove him to that?

B. J.—Hunger, I guess.

U. S.—Would he hunger if he had land and plow to work with?

B. J.—Reckon not.

U. S.—The long and short of it is that the farm hand, then as now, had not and has not the necessaries of production.

B. J.—But land was cheap, he could get that.

U. S.—Yes, but land alone, without the tool of production, is valueless.

B. J. (with a nod expressive of experience)—True enough.

U. S.—There is where we had the bulge on him. Now just consider this: Our old-style plows were much simpler than the steam plows. A man might, if he could keep himself alive in the meantime, make an old-style plow himself in a few months. Even in those olden days, when the tool in general use was so much simpler, the man who didn't have it, had to hire himself to others and allow himself to be plucked for the sake of a living. That being the case, what chances have small fry farmers, such as you and I, to-day?

B. J. looks decidedly despondent.

U. S.—The steam plow and other such appliances reduce the amount of labor that there is in each bushel, thereby reduce the value of each bushel, and thereby reduce the amount of wealth we can get. Formerly, even when the plow and harvester, etc., were so much simpler, the man without them could not make them for himself, and had to become a wage slave and put up with smaller wages than what he produced. To-day, when the tool is the steam plow, etc., which none of us can think of producing in a life-time, where are we?

B. J.—Busted.

U. S.—Yes. There is where the large farmer got the bulge on us. Do you now understand what "Capital" means? That steam plow, that modern machinery of production, is "Capital." The simpler plow was "Capital" in years gone by only towards the man who had no plow; now that "Capital" has grown, and the modern plow, harvester, etc., is "Capital" not only toward the man who has none, but toward us who have the former "Capital"—the old-style plow. "Capital" is originally that machinery of production which disables those who have none at all from working for themselves; presently "Capital," the tool, becomes more powerful, and it not only disables more completely those who have none from working for themselves, but——

B. J. (taking sudden alarm)—By Jericho! It also disables those who have smaller tools from competing with it!

U. S.—It busts them——

B. J.—Rips them wide open——

U. S.—Throws them into bankruptcy——

B. J.—Makes wage slaves out of them——

U. S.—Yes, yes. Of what use are such tools as we small farmers have to us?

B. J.—They are not worth a tinker's dam.

U. S.—Do you see the difference between the small farmer and the big one?

B. J.—Why, of course!

U. S.—And don't you see that to talk of us as having "Capital" is empty mockery or stupidity?

B. J.—So it is!

U. S.—And that to say, as you said before, that "we have tools" is folly?

B. J.—Well, I must have been asleep.

U. S.—Indeed, you must have been. Our tools are no longer "Capital"; they are not even "property" worth the name. They are a delusion of "property." We are sinking, together with the small industrialists, because we do not possess THE tool of production that is now Capital. Hence the little wealth we produce shrivels in our hands. If that little wealth shrivels in our hands, how much more must not the wealth shrivel in the hands of the unfortunate man who hires himself out because he has no tools whatever—the working class?

B. J.—The first time I meet that Socialist lecturer again, I am going to tender him my apologies. I see it all. He was right. Without the tool of production man is not master of the wealth he creates.

U. S.—And the tool of production needed to secure such masterhood——

B. J.—Is CAPITAL—that is, the best tool in operation; none other deserves consideration.

U. S.—You got it now. Dont let it go; and impart the knowledge to others.

Form of Pledge for use of Individual Sympathizers.

To Henry Kuhn, National Secretary S. L. P., 61 Beekman street, New York City:

The undersigned herewith pledges himself to contribute the sum of $..... for the establishment of a daily Socialist newspaper in the City of New York, on or about July 1, 1900, said sum to be paid in full by May 1, 1900. I herewith send $..... on account, and promise to pay the balance in monthly installments of $..... (or in full) on or before May 1, 1900.

Name.....

Address.....

P. S.—Contributors will either clip or copy this form of pledge. Only such pledges can be considered as made in good faith as are accompanied by part payment.

Patriotism.

[Written for THE PEOPLE by Oomptah, St. Paul, Minn.]

Now every patriotic heart
For "country" dear is throbbing;
'Tis duty calls the brave to arms
To join in wholesale robbing;
The Filipinos dare assert
Their right to independence!
Our country needs us! Uncle Sam,
Thy subjects dance attendance.

We know that thou art sore in need,
To conquer other nations,
This land is getting too confined
For fattening corporations;
We're growing large, we're growing strong,
New lands we must acquire,
And this is what inspires our hearts
With patriotic fire.

The Christian hand of saving grace
Is stretched across the water
To civilize a heathen race
With fire, rapine and slaughter;
"In God we trust," and march away,
Drums beating, flags a-flying,
Our trust is strong, our patriotism
All-conquering, world-defying.

Our wives and children's hearts may break
In this our dire disaster,
But ah! we know our duty: "Be
Obedient to your master."
Our names we'll carve in powder-smoke
Upon the field of glory,
But ah! our mighty country's name
Shall live in song and story.

And we, the faithful patriots,
Who bore the brunt of battle,
Who struck our fellow-beings down
As butchers kill their cattle,
Our country with respect and love
Will ever more regard us,
And He who said: "Thou shalt not kill,"
Will for our deeds reward us.

"JACTA EST ALEA."

Last Chapter of Everett's Municipal Election.

EVERETT, Mass., Dec. 17.—The day was ushered in with murky, lowering clouds, but with the air as warm as an ideal spring day. Later a miniature tornado swept over the city; and in the afternoon the clouds melted into tears.

At the various polling places, at 6 o'clock, p. m., the attendance was more than double that of any previous election, an evidence that a serious battle of the ballots was in progress. Hacks and carriages were seen in every direction, having been pressed into service in the interests of the capitalist candidates, Nichols and Brown, each of whom had spent much more money than they could realize from the salary attached to the mayorality. Each made a strong bid for the workingmen's vote, Nichols working the harder of the two, his managers issuing a red button with their candidate's smiling features upon it, and also a circular, over the signatures of four "representatives" of as many trades unions, condemning Brown's acts in the legislature. This circular, according to the opinion of the local editor, "might just as well have come from the hands of the Socialist candidate."

There has probably never been so much printed matter distributed in a campaign here before, and, while heretofore the union label has been rarely seen, this year it was very conspicuous.

The local papers, being interested financially in the issues of these two candidates, felt obliged to ignore the candidates of the S. L. P., for, aside from the fling I have quoted above, we received but one other, viz.: "Don't vote for the last man over the bridge, but vote for a candidate who has resided a little more than two years in this city." —presumably a rap at Comrade Jones' term of residence.

The S. D.'s who have organized a branch here (through the energy of one Putney, aided by a sneak, a freak and a crook), labored hard in their opposition to us, distributing considerable literature, etc. Most of their printing bore the S. T. & L. A. label, and these simpletons (fearing they had made a mistake), attempted to erase this, and then over that which was left, stamped in the ink the name of their secretary, Francis P. Finegan. O! what a labor of love this must have been! Where they secured their financial assistance would be a mystery, if the veil of Socialism under which this feeble-minded youth tries to hide his crookedness, was not so thin. The vermin in the S. D. of this city may trouble us for a time, but we feel better since ridding Section Everett of that which it contained.

The polls closed at 4 o'clock, p. m., and at this time the sun peeked from the clouds, and a rainbow, perfect in outline and in all its brilliant coloring, arched the sky—an unusual sight at this season of the year.

The results of the polls were very gratifying, as this could be called an off year for a third party, still we made a gain upon the vote of the State election of about 30 per cent., with the gain of 40 per cent. in the November election, which gives us an increase of 40 per cent. over the vote of last year, for the head of the ticket—the result of propaganda work.

The official returns are as follows:

For Mayor—	
Alfred E. Jones	122
Alderman—	
Otto H. Lange	150
Edwin S. Mayo	145
Dougal White	172
PEOPLE	THREE
For Councilman—	
Ward 2.	
Matthew J. King	40
Judson R. Nash	28
Ward 3.	
Albert M. Grant	44
Amos P. Jones	47
Joel Miller	44
Ward 4.	
Thos. R. Loftus	54
Wm. F. Wheeler	54
Ward 5.	
Samuel G. Ferguson	57
J. T. Finegan	31

This result shows us just where we stand, and also where to exert ourselves to build up the Section.

A regular business meeting of Section Everett was held on Thursday evening, and it was voted to organize a Marx class (under the jurisdiction of the Section), on Monday evening, Dec. 18th, to which all Comrades who are interested are cordially invited.

It was also voted to hold meetings for discussion every Wednesday evening until further notice, open to all, regardless of race, creed, sex, or political complexion.

The Literary Agent was instructed to forward an order for 1,000 copies of the New Year's number of THE PEOPLE.

A. M. G.

Boston Municipal S. L. P. Vote.

BOSTON, Dec. 17.—At the municipal election held here Dec. 4th, the candidate of the S. L. P. receiving the highest number of votes in the city was John W. Sullivan, for the School Committee, who got 7,200. Ward 19 led with 453, Ward 24 coming next with 436; Ward 22, 418. The average vote for School Committee in 1897, '98, and '99, was 7,350. Incomplete returns printed in the papers give James F. Stevens, S. L. P. candidate for Mayor, 951—with a number of precincts missing. The official vote will not be known for ten days.

The "Boston Globe" of Dec. 14th, commenting on the S. L. P. vote, says:

"For the first time in the history of the Party in this city, candidates were run in the different wards. The vote cast for the candidates for the common council will probably come nearer to an estimate of the Socialist vote than the vote cast for the candidate for the School Committee or even the candidate for Mayor. The S. L. P. had candidates for the common council in 18 wards, which cast a total of 3,030 votes for the candidates for that body, an average of 170 votes to a ward, or 4,250 for the 25 wards, which is probably nearer than any other figure to the Socialist vote in this city. Ward 15 led with 275 for Foley, the S. L. P. candidate, Ward 22 coming next with 249 for Miller, followed by Ward 10 with 223 for James A. Bresnahan, and 212 for Keogh in Ward 24.

"The total vote for the S. L. P. candidates for aldermen in 11 of the 13 districts in which they had candidates was 2,117.

"In 1897 the candidate for the School Committee got 6,000 and in 1898, 8,000. So the vote cast Tuesday for that office seems to be the normal Socialist vote for School Committee.

* * *

"In the Presidential election of 1892 there were just 160 S. L. P. votes cast in this city. Since then, through the educational work and agitation carried on by the Socialists, the vote has grown from year to year, so that at the election Tuesday, one of the Socialist-Labor Party's candidates got 7,200 votes. John W. Johnson, the Socialist-Labor candidate for School Committee. This vote was not secured by the popularity of the candidate, or because of special efforts to get out a large vote for him."

The vote for Mayor, School Committee, Aldermen, and Common Council was published by precincts in all the daily papers, Wednesday, the 13th. Thomas N. Hart (Republican) was elected Mayor over P. A. Collins (Democrat) by a plurality of 2,000—Hart, 40,000; Collins, 38,000.

Cambridge Municipal S. L. P. Vote.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 17.—S. L. P. vote in municipal election was a follows:

For Mayor: J. Ducharme, 177.

Aldermen: C. Beck, 972; W. Stacey, 954; G. Cragan, 766; G. Ohse, 497.

Common Council, Ward 5: R. Johnson, 173.

We entered for the first time in the municipal elections and propose to make a better showing next year.

J. LEYIN.

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Fred. Haman, 22 North 1st street.
ST. LOUIS, MO.:
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John White, 3 Dodge street, Ct.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH:
Geo. F. Petersen, 54 So. West Temple street.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.:
Peter Jepsen, 12 S. Ferry street.
SCRANTON, PA.:
Wm. Watkins, 234 N. Bromley avenue.
SEATTLE, WASH.:
Bert Jacobson 1426 Second avenue.
SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.:
Louis Hain, 20 Burbank street.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
F. A. Nagler, 141 Highland street.
STOCKTON, CAL.:
T. M. Anthony, 229 N. Grant street.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
F. P. Scott, Socialist Headquarters, Room 14, Myers Block.
TROY, N. Y.:
Samuel Pitts, 769 River street.
VANCOUVER, B. C.
W. P. Evans, Room 10, Row 1, Proctors Cabins, Carroll street.
WATERBURY, CONN.
John Neubert, 29 Charles street.
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Jos. V. Schugel, 407 Main street.
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John Youngjohns, 328 So. Bridge street.
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OUT OF THE WOODS.

Exchange of Views that Denotes two Epochs in the Socialist Movement.

It is the curse of the evil deed
That evil continually it must beget.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Dec. 17.—I received by mail last week this anonymous and otherwise remarkable postal card, post dated, "New Haven, Dec. 6, 1899:

"In THE PEOPLE of Nov. 19, you say that the S. D. P. will soon have katzenjammer. It seems you are judging them by your feelings. You promised 1,000 votes for Candidate Peare, at last election. But we all know Holyoke gave less than the year before. It would be a good thing if you and some other would-be leaders would leave the S. L. P., and give it a chance to grow. Just look at Berry, of Haverhill, the noise he made before election. Such people make a laughing-stock of the whole S. L. P."

If I thought my presence in the S. L. P. prevented it from growing, I should certainly, with great pleasure, take the advice of the writer, and get out of it in short order: I fear, however, that my Holyoke Comrades will not permit me to accept the advice, since only a few days ago they published a statement announcing to the voters that the Party indorses all my public acts and views. This in the face of the fact that Holyoke polled 72 S. L. P. votes less than last year, although we done more agitation this year than any year previous.

That our party is not to blame for the slight set-back may be noted from the fact that fully 1,500 voters abstained from voting who voted last year. It may also be noted that in Precinct B. of Ward Three (our stronghold), there were only 361 voters registered, while last year there were 407. The apparent indifference of the people toward politics is one of the signs of the times, and may mean the calm before the storm.

The writer of the postal card evidently is not posted upon the history of our movement in New Haven, else he would have refrained from making the foolish statement that he does. The history of our movement in New Haven is the history of our movement in this country. New Haven, having always been one of the outposts of our Party in New York, whatever agitated New York was surely reflected in New Haven. New Haven had the Anarchistic Socialism of Peter J. Maguire, and succeeded in organizing a large army of workers; then came the Greenback movement, and the Socialists joined hands for Cooper and Cary, and later Ben Butler. Then came the Knights of Labor movement, and the Socialists became all Knights, and shining lights at that. The result was that Fred. Hunie was elected to the Connecticut legislature, together with 23 more Knights from other cities and towns in Connecticut, and never before or since was so little done for Labor under the leadership of these Knightly legislators. Then came the Nationalist movement, and many Socialists became Nationalists. Then came the Henry George movement, and we all became Henry George Socialists until we got fired out in Syracuse by Henry George. Then came the Herr Most Socialists, and many Socialists became Anarchistic-Socialists.

During all this time the Socialists of New Haven counted among their comrades all sorts of freaks, whose enthusiasm and aspirations were boundless, and no city in the United States has had more Socialist theorizing than New Haven. Fortunes have been spent upon agitation. The Socialists have met in the largest halls of New Haven, and have had as speakers such men as Rev. Herbert Newton, of New York; Father McGlynn, Henry George, John Swinton, Edward King, Sam Gompers, Arthur T. Hadley (now president of Yale), Professors Brewer, Sumner and J. P. Sargeant; Ex-Mayor of New Haven N. D. Sperry, now Congressman; Judge Shelton, of free silver fame, and any quantity of lesser lights.

Amidst all this, Socialism and its apostles in New Haven have been an intellectual football for everything that condescended to talk Socialism.

A speedy end was made to this playing at Socialism when, in 1892, the Party put up its first ticket of the S. L. P. for Governor, and polled 333 votes in Connecticut, with myself as the candidate. Like all my true Comrades of those days, I have developed with the development of Socialism in these United States. When I look back I can realize the great advancement we have made from muddleheaded Socialism to class-conscious Socialism. Having had the benefit of that long chain of periodic advancement towards scientific Socialism, I can fairly appreciate the fact that the enthusiasm and aspiration are of no avail if not backed up by correct knowledge.

If I were to reside in Haverhill tomorrow, I should join Comrade Berry and his band of stalwart Comrades, rather than help to fill another barrel of muddleheaded Socialism under the guise of the S. D. P. Comrade Berry stated a fact when he declared that the S. D. P. could not permanently improve the condition of the workers of Haverhill. The S. L. P. is the only party that combines correct knowledge with proper tactics, and as society keeps on developing it will soon enough prove the correctness of Socialism under the guiding hand of the S. L. P.

MORITZ E. RUTHER.

Important to Buffalo.

The families of all Socialists in Buffalo will meet this year as usual at the Christmas Festival and Ball arranged by the Section Buffalo S. L. P. It will be held on Monday, December 25th, at 7 p. m., in International Hall (formerly Fidelity Hall), 251 E. Genesee, near Michigan street. Those who attended these Socialist X-mas festivals in former years know how much pleasure they afford to all, old and young. Every child in the hall will receive a present. The programme contains also a number of beautiful tableaux, comical recitation, singing, dancing, etc.

Admission for children is free. For adults, 10 cents on tickets bought in advance; at the door, 25 cents. For sale by C. Schroff, 25 E. Genesee street, and by all Comrades.

Cut out this notice and present it at the door, to ensure admission at 10 cents for yourself and friends.

THE COMMITTEE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

Don't write on both sides of the sheet;
Don't write on tissue paper;
Don't write with pencil;
Don't write with a broom-stick, if a tooth-pick is handy, pens preferred;
Don't crowd your lines;
Don't begin at the uppermost edge of the sheet;
Don't abbreviate;
Don't forget to give your P. O. address and date of letter;
Don't forget to give name and date of paper when sending clippings;
Don't write your signature as tho' you wished to remain incognito;
Don't write proper names so as to insure the chances of their being misspelled;
Don't write on sheets of uneven size;
Don't take this ill.

The Late Municipal Campaign in Holyoke.

To THE PEOPLE.—I start this letter on election morn; shall close it when the vote shall be in.

The past week has been a gala week for the comrades of Holyoke; they have good reasons to feel proud that they are comrades in the Socialist Labor Party. The work done will prove of the highest grade and benefit the movement in its future structural development.

The number of votes that are being cast today for the S. L. P. will not be the real test of what has been done, for the reason that a local vote is usually subject to minor local causes of more or less trifling consequence. The real test of the work done will be the numerical and intellectual strength of the Party in the coming Presidential election.

On Monday, Dec. 4, we had our first rally at our headquarters, 145 Maple street, and it was an unexpected success.

On Tuesday we met in Ward one. Although only two comrades live there, we had an audience of nearly fifty people present.

On Wednesday we again met at headquarters.

Thursday found us in the City Court Room, not as prisoners, but as prosecutors of capitalism—judge and jury, and, let us hope, executioner as well.

Friday we tackled Precinct A, of Ward three (the aristocratic part of the ward, now represented by a Socialist Alderman). We had a fair audience and a better one than expected.

Saturday we met in Ward 6, in O'Neil's Hall.

Sunday afternoon and evening we were again at headquarters, where we had large and enthusiastic audiences.

Monday night, that's last night, however, capped the climax by the largest audience in the Bridge street Turner Hall, our own banner precinct, B, of Ward 3. It was a picture such as one never forgets in one's life. The chairman was our youngest comrade, Max K. Tiedemann, son of our veteran Socialist Max H. Tiedemann. The speakers and the audience were of one accord and in a happy mood, a situation only created by hopeful men on the eve of battle with triumph an assured fact.

In connection with these rallies it is interesting to note:

First.—Most of our comrades missed none of the ten rallies, thus forming a nucleus for every meeting to start promptly as announced.

Second.—While at the old parties' rallies, cigars and other digestables formed the reallly "taking" arguments, at our rallies the hat was passed around for contributions, and we netted a handsome sum with which to pay the necessary campaign expenses, quite a difference and a hopeful one at that.

At the Ward 3 rally, while our speakers were giving good reasons to the audience why our candidate for Ward 3 should be elected, his chief opponent, Herbert S. Clark, was down stairs in the saloon dispensing beer and cigars as HIS arguments why he should be elected,—AND HE IS A TEMPERANCE MAN, TOO.

Third.—Our comrades, while thus aiding the outward effect of the campaign by their solid presence, in return received as their reward a political and economic education that will be of lasting good.

P. S.—This is Wednesday morning. The returns are all in. They are:

Buck, for Mayor	301
O'Neil, City Clerk	754
Geissler, Treasurer	734
Aldermen at large:	
Carney	766
Lapointe	646
Lovell	536
Smith	585
Tiedemann	493
Ward Aldermen:	
1.—Keating	61
2.—Coderre	180
3.—Ruther (defeated by 54 votes.)	288
4.—Kallach	155
5.—McNally	49
6.—Feeney	53
7.—Davis	115
School Committee:	
Ward 4—Ryan	143
Ward 6—Buckland	57

The 8-hour amendment is adopted by a majority of 2,139. VOTER.

Holyoke, Mass., Dec. 13.

Pueblo Gives Timely Notice.

To THE PEOPLE.—The below resolution explains itself:

RESOLVED, That Section Pueblo believes it to the best interest of the Socialist Labor Party, and especially to our sister Sections of the State of Colorado that they be advised of the approach of an enemy in the person of a fakir named J. L. Frank, who is commissioned agent for the Pueblo "Courier." He says: "Labor is entitled to a portion of what it produces."

The paper he represents being the official organ of the Western Labor Union and Western Federation of Miners, says:

"The 'Courier' is after 10,000 subscribers we wish to be better able to take part in the State election next year in the interest of labor and have an influence upon the result in every county in the State."

Is this paper published in the interest of labor, or especially in the present interest of its owners?

See working men if they are not astride of their necks?

On November 7th last the "Courier" supported, what it called "our ticket," the following candidates previously nominated by either the Republican or Fusion Parties:

James L. Beaman, Sheriff, Republican.
Lem Smith, County Clerk, Fusion.
John M. McKee, Treasurer, Republican.
Albert L. Price, Assessor, Fusion.
Isabella Stewart, Superintendent, Fusion.
A. L. Frigard, Coroner, Republican.
S. H. Manning, Surveyor, Fusion.
C. J. Long, Commissioner 3d Dist., Rep.
J. W. Sitton, Commissioner 4th Dist., Fusion.
I. C. McCallip, Justice of the Peace, Rep.
Henry Deubo, Independent.

Is any further evidence needed to cause you to vomit the whole putrid mass if you have already swallowed it?

Must labor always be confined between these two thieves and continue to be betrayed by "labor leaders?"

We request that you do not support such pseudo-labor papers, either by your subscriptions or by your correspondence.

Workingmen, work for your class interests.

NIXON ELLIOTT, Org'r.

Pueblo, Colo., Dec. 15.

Amenities in San Pedro, Cal.

To THE PEOPLE.—We had our propaganda meeting at Sailors' Union Hall on Tuesday, Dec. 5th. Quite a large crowd was present. County Organizer George S. Holmes made a good speech explaining especially to Union Sailors our Party's attitude towards Labor organizations, that we are not condemning the "organization" itself, but the fakirs who steer the rank and file into the arms of Capitalism during election times, while next day after election those fakirs will be found stirring up the same members to fight in the shops the same capitalists whose political cause they were upholding during the campaign, and whom they had been holding up as "friends" of labor.

Next night, Dec. 6th, we decided to capture the crowds which were to be attracted by the organ and torchlight of the Salvationists. While the Salvation Army was expounding the doctrines of Jesus, a box was carried over for our Comrade Holmes to mount upon when the sky pilots would be through. This act one of the Salvationist lassies mistook to be performed in her behalf: without any bashfulness, much to our amusement, she mounted the box. We let her have her way. The moment that she was through, and before any other Salvationist could again jump on it, Comrade Holmes captured the box amid the cheers of bystanders. His first few words sent these enemies of labor retreating to the next corner where they rallied only for about half a minute. The firing of our Comrade getting too accurate and strong for them, they retreated to their barracks, to pray for the sinful soul of our Comrade Holmes.

The meeting ended successfully, for our Party, and some workingmen proposed three cheers for the S. L. P.

ALEX. MUHLBERG.

San Pedro, Cal., Dec. 14.

In Mesa County, Colo.

To THE PEOPLE.—During the recent political campaign we have distributed nearly 16,000 leaflets. We also published two numbers of a local paper ("The Cause"), of the first number 2,500 copies, of the second 2,000 copies. These were distributed by carriers and by mail in 1-cent wrappers, as we did not enter it as second-class matter, it not being a regular publication. A large number of "What Means this Strike?" and "Reform or Revolution" were also distributed. As a result our vote was increased from 38 one year ago to an average of 110 for all candidates, our highest vote being 163 for Coroner.

Section Mesa County has always been loyal to the old N. E. C. and remains so, but we have deplored the quarrel as we felt that it was injurious to the work; but now that the "Kangaroos" have killed themselves by withholding their support from the regularly nominated ticket in New York, we trust that the fight will be dropped. The victors can afford to be magnanimous.

J. W. MARTIN, Org'r.

Grand Junction, Colo., Dec. 13.

Franklin Educational Club.

To THE PEOPLE.—A club is in process of formation in the vicinity of the City Hall, whose object is to establish a circulating library to propagate and educate its members in the science of sociology, and to afford a better knowledge of the definition of words in the English language. The organization will be known as the Benjamin Franklin Educational Club.

All comrades desiring to join will please communicate with TIMOTHY WALSH,
22 Flushing Ave.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 18.

LETTER-BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

(No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.)

A. P. W., NEWARK, N. J.—The volume of enforced idleness is computable from the census figures.

U. L. A., MUNCIE, IND.—There was no intent of sneering at Debs for being paid high prices for his lectures and sales of his photographs. What was meant was to point out the "rationale" of men like him not liking the "trammels" of organization, particularly not such democratic organization as that of the S. L. P. which "intolerantly" demands an accounting from its spokesmen.

F. S. T., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Advertisements of capitalist candidates appeared quite frequently in the "Volkszeitung," and down to quite a recent date. The Party gagged at such turnings of dishonest pennies by that concern, and it gagged all the stronger as it grew stronger, until the paper discontinued the disgraceful act, but not without a snarl.

R. T. H., NEW YORK.—He belongs to a special genus, the genus that would treat the Socialist Labor Party like Indians who have found a watch. Look out for such.

H. S. A., LINCOLN, NEB.—The translation of that letter of Marx' on the fusion of Marxists and Lassalleans is nearly ready. Comrade H. Simpson undertook the work. Shall push it. The warning therein given is peculiarly timely just now on both sides of the pond: On the other side, in view of the evidence that the dangers Marx warned against are now being verified there; on this side, in view of the silly clatter one hears about "a union of forces." Had meant to insert it in next week's special edition of THE PEOPLE. Probably, however, it is too long for that.

E. T. Y., BUFFALO, N. Y.—That's perfectly correct. It is now as true as when, over a hundred years ago, Dr. Johnson uttered the maxim, He who talks nonsense well knows that he is talking nonsense. The Springfield, Mass., "Republican" and the Haverhill, Mass., "Gazette" talk nonsene too well not to know that they are talking nonsense when they utter themselves on Socialism. This being thus they deserve no quarter. As in war, so in dialetics, he who holds an untenable position is a wrongdoer and neither deserves nor gets quarter.

R. C. L., WORCESTER, MASS.—That's not quite so. The S. L. P. is not "angry" at the so-called S. D. P. Far from that. The thing is treated as an "Error Book" is treated in schools: to point out errors by.

2. The man who imagines that Freedom was born in his backyard is a jackanapes.

3. The confusion of thought (called "broadness") that reigns in the camp of the Debs Democracy can lead to no concrete results, except it be to Commune disasters. No sensible man cares for that sort of thing. This does not mean that Carey would stand his ground and be "disastered." He would jump out and aside betimes.

E. A. C., BOSTON, MASS.—Why "painful?" The S. L. P. is no Orgon. Even if it were, Orgon finally had his eyes opened and cast Tartuffe off. If you admit that this is a case of Tartuffe, if the resemblance strikes you, why then those weeps?

V. A., BOSTON, MASS.—Read Sanial's "Socialist Almanac" carefully; study it.

C. F. R., OMAHA, NEB.—Every man has his own measure to fill, and he acts accordingly. Carey's measure was to get a political job; he certainly took the wise course.

E. S. I., NORTH ADAMS, MASS.—Your estimate of the would-be bosses who infest the Movement takes them up from too slight a side. Here is a clearer picture:

The would-be boss, full of vanity and of contempt for people generally, stands up before the looking glass, throws out whatever chest he may have, eyes himself from head to foot and soliloquizes thus:

"The workingmen have no sense; they don't know much; nobody else is much better. They can't do their own thinking. They are bound to follow those who think. I am a thinker. Consequently they should follow me. But, hang it! these Socialists DON'T follow me. Consequently, they are following somebody else. Consequently that somebody else is a boss. Consequently, down with the bosses, down with Czarism, down! down!"

Now, that's the size of it. Just pick out an "anti-boss" and you will find him to be a chap who is bursting with rage at the, to him, incomprehensible democratic spirit of the S. L. P. which WILL NOT BE BOSSED. Hence the sputering and maledictions of the "anti-boss" brigade. Just take a good look at them.

R. R. E., WASHINGTON, D. C.—As the old woman said to the corned beef and potatoe hash in the kettle, you are slightly mixed. Bernstein's Anglomaniacal statistics and conclusions from them come AFTER a long period of good services to the cause of Socialism in Germany; hence he may be entitled to gentle treatment. Is that the case with Debs?

N. T., PHILADEDPHIA, PA.—The debate in Congress on the Finance bill is quite stale. The two sides have exhausted their one-sided views and now they are merely declaiming. Not a new point has been made.

H. L. T., KANSAS CITY, MO.—1. By the Party's constitution, the National Executive Committee fixes the date of holding the quadriennial National Conventions. The place of holding the same is determined by a general vote.

2. The call for the nomination of places was issued in '96, in December, '95. It will be so this year.

3. Are not aware of any candidates being groomed for the Presidential nominations.

4. Have no idea where the convention will be held next year. As to time, it probably will be held about a month earlier, in June, so as to give ample time for the collection of signatures to those States whose nomination petitions must carry the names of the Presidential nominees.

H. S. D., TACOMA, WASH.—Fine! Beautiful! But there is this trouble with your yarn: it don't fit the facts. Gather together all the pure and simple "labor leaders," and you have nothing; at least nothing worth having. The overwheiming majority of the working class in America are not organized, notwithstanding there is a nucleus of pure and simple organization in all crafts. You may not yet see or believe it; but eventually, if not sooner, you will: The hatred of the labor fakir for the S. L. P. man comes from the fact that the fakir knows that the S. L. P. man is the only one who sees through and through him; the reformer, even the politicians have scales on their eyes and are on their knees before the fakir. The Socialist Labor Party man alone he can't deceive. That's all there is of it.

C. T., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—You are answered above. If you propitiate a fakir you have gained nothing, not even the fakir himself. Neither can he pull anyone over with him, nor would you have succeeded in pulling even him over. Your kind conduct be will simply (and justly so) interpret as "softness"; —just the same as the waiter, whom you give too large a tip, takes you for a fool.

J. N., NEW YORK.—Can't see the "personality" in the passage you quote from last week's issue:

"A harlot wallowing in harlotry, yet preaching chastity; a thief rolling in stolen wealth, yet exalting probity; a hypocrite inhaling the fumes of his hypocrisy, yet declaiming upon the beauty of truth;—none of these is, nor are all put together, as nauseatingly repulsive as is the New York 'Evening Post,' organ of the 'rifle diet for the workingman,' commenting upon the present wars and prosperity in the following sanctimonious language," etc.

Perhaps you will say that the Boers at Magersfontein last week were exceedingly "personal" towards Lord Wauchope who was found riddled with bullets.

Perhaps you hold that the Boers should "remember that Lord Wauchope is merely a product of his environments," and that THE thing to fight is the "British system," not the individual.

Perhaps you are right; but the way you strike us is that you and such as you can render ridiculous any sensible principle.

E. O. O., ST. LOUIS, MO.—It is only the freak who rebels against facts; the sane man is proud to submit to them. Hence it follows that, error being innumerable, freaks can never hold together; while, on the other hand, truth being one, united action is the boon that befalls the sane alone.

T. I. N., MIDDLETOWN, N. J.—Can't see it in those lamps. That day is gone. The S. L. P. of to-day is not a pipe for fakirs to play upon. Those "Socialists" who love that sort of thing are out of the Party to-day. The day is gone when the Socialists' enthusiasm was at the beck and call of the labor crook. Socialists are no longer gudgeons.

L. O., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—We are quite certain that Mr. Chase, of Haverhill, would be very glad if he could wake up some fine morning and find the Co-operative Commonwealth in full bloom; and so would Mr. Gompers; and so would all the other fakirs that we know of. But that's not the question. It is not enough to wish and wish hard: There must be a certain amount of intellectual rectitude accompanying the wish, or it won't amount to anything, on the contrary, will degenerate into fraud. Now the feature of the fakirs is that they don't know enough to exercise intellectual rectitude; consequently they try to go easy; and in going easy endeavor to line their own nests—as a step in the right direction.

E. T. U., SPRINGFIELD, MO.—Will you take our word for it? We don't know you; never saw you or heard of you. If you imargine yourself insulted, it is that the "offending" passage must have fitted you. We never go out of our way to hit anyone; we shoot straight ahead; if anyone is hit, it is because HE crossed the fire-line. His the fault. Mend your ways.

A. E. H., BUFFALO, N. Y.—Well, here is another of those falsifications by Mr. Emil Liess of what THE PEOPLE did say. Paraphrasing a passage from Isaiah, THE PEOPLE said that "Kurzenknabe should be spewed out by his union." Mr. Liess's rendition of this sentence in German was: "Kurzenknabe must be spat in the face," and, with this falsification as his basis, he read THE PEOPLE a lecture on the improper language. We made at the time quite a collection of these Liessian sallies. But he is only an aggravated instance of the anti-billingsgaters.

"MADAME," BRIDGEPORT, CT.—With your leave!—There is no such thing as a "sex question," no more than a "color question" or a "religion question"; these are all remote sub-twigs of the trunkal question, the only question, the question of Wage-Slavery. To approach the so-called "sex question" from the side that you do, wholly destroys the sociologic perspective. It incapacitates one from understanding the "trouble." In this issue, and if not now, soon, there will be an article on the subject, suggested by Olive Schreiner's blundering, just as you do.

R. D. W., DETROIT, MICH.—It will cost you very little to test the point, and the testing will be otherwise profitable, besides. Just procure a full set of THE PEOPLE, beginning with the first issue in April, 98, down to today. Read it over. You will find that THE PEOPLE'S policy has uniformly been to avoid a fight. But when the fight was necessary it was brought on by the other fellow, then THE PEOPLE "shot to kill." Spit-balls are not found in the Party's arsenal.

O. H. A., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—Just so. If you adhere to the view that the fakir-run pure and simple union is an element of civilization, you simply shut your eyes, obedient to your prejudices, to the facts that prove the concern to be merely a wheel in the mechanism of capitalist society, and intended to buttress up the exploiting class. We would understand your case better if you inform us what private and impure advantage you derive from pure and simple unionism.

I. I. I., HOBOKEN, N. J.—In all likelihood the capitalist tickets of 1900 will be the same as in '96—McKinley and Bryan. And that should suit the S. L. P. best. However much the Republican party may be honeycombed with bourgeois reform elements it is the party of pronounced Capitalism; however much the Democratic party may be honeycombed with trust capitalists, it is the party of bourgeois reforms, being essentially the party of the small sharks. Such a division in the political camp of Capitalism is best calculated both to help emphasize the principles of Socialism and to keep clean the ranks of the S. L. P.

N. P., BOSTON, MASS.—At last you DO talk. So it is: Krueger's victory will likewise lead to capitalism and plutocracy, and it will do so without the aggravation of British insolence. That's correct.

E. H. B., WATERBURY, CT.—Hermann Schlueter is only the nominal editor of the tax-payers' and usurious money lenders' "Volkszeitung." He is the easiest man of the "staff" to describe. He puts one in mind of Oliver Wendell Holmes saying that a narrow-minded man acts like the pupil of the eye: the more light you throw upon it the narrower it contracts.

T. P. A., YONKERS, N. Y.—A joint congress of the French Socialist parties has just held its sessions. When the reports thereof come in, it may be possible to answer your questions. Your letter will be kept on file.

L. I. I., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Your answer to Comrade Root's question in last issue is too long for publication.

A. S., PATERSON, N. J.—That term—"Police-Spy"—, applied to the "Volkszeitung" Corporation, was deliberately chosen. It is a feature of the police-spy that he seeks to irritate the magistracy against the people that he informs against. If the "Volkszeitung" Corporation was simply intent upon protecting what it falsely styles its "property," if it was not animated by the police-spy spirit, then it would simply have stated that the injunction against the Party officers was being violated by them. The circumstance that the judges in the case were being called "Croker-Keenan" and "Tammany" Judges has nothing whatever to do with the merits of the case. It was a clear instance of police-spyship, all the more clear seeing that the charge is wholly false as far as the Party officers in question are concerned.

"Y.," MILWAUKEE, WIS.—If you entertain such decided opinions about the "demoralizing influence of Victor Berger upon Milwaukee politics," write up the matter. Your article will be published in THE PEOPLE, if at all to the point. Editorially, however, we can see no sense in just now attacking the man. What of it, if he "coquets," or "allows the 'Volkszeitung' tax-payers to coquet with him?" It may please him, and hurts no one. If he chooses to allow the "Volkszeitung" refuse to turn his party into an ash-barrel into which to dump, so as to h

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 61 Beekman street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS (pro tem.)—Thomas Curran, Secretary, 64 Hanover street, Providence, R. I.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—A. B. Barter, Secretary, 860 Richmond street, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—147 East 23rd street, New York City. (The party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting, with A. S. Brown in the chair. Absent and excused, Keep. The financial report for the week ending December 16 showed receipts, $25; expenditures, $100.32. The DAILY PEOPLE Conference presented a plan for the publication of a daily paper, pointing out possible location and extent of plant. A sub-committee of three was elected to look into the matter. Resolved, to issue a call to the Sections in Greater New York to make nominations for members of the National Executive Committee and a National Secretary, said nominations to close on January 6, 1900.

Resolved, to issue a call to the Sections of the country to make nominations for the place where the national convention is to be held. The N. E. B. will fix the date of the national convention as soon as both old parties have selected dates, so as to steer clear of them in point of time.

The Illinois State Committee reported in regard to the attitude of "Arbejderen." Resolved, to await further communication of State Committee before taking final action.

JOHN J. KINNEALLY, Rec. Sec.

A Call.

To the Sections of the Soc. Labor Part.y

Comrades:

In accordance with Art. IV, Section 1, of the Party constitution, you are hereby called upon to make nominations for the place where the national convention of the Socialist Labor Party for 1900 is to be held. The nominations made must be reported to the undersigned on or before January 31, 1900, and will then be submitted to the referendum vote of the members.

Organizers of Sections will please see to it that this call is read at the next regular meeting of their respective Sections and that the nominations made are promptly reported at headquarters. The Section being the unit of organization, each Section can nominate but one city. There is no need of reporting the vote cast, the simple report that the Section places in nomination a certain city being sufficient.

By order of the National Executive Committee, S. L. P.,

HENRY KUHN, Nat. Sec.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE.—The S. L. P. holds regular agitation meetings every first and third Sunday, at 8 P. M., at Beck's Hall.

Subject for January 7, 1900: "Civilization's Evils." (Frank Giffey.) Subject for January 21, 1900: "Principles and Tactics." (A. Schmutz.) The public is cordially invited.

THE COMMITTEE.

MASSACHUSETTS.

S. C. C.—To the Comrades of Massachusetts: We submit to you a detailed financial report of the

AUXILIARY.

Receipts during the month.	Dr.	Cr.
April 1, 1899	$22.25	
May, 1, 1899	82.60	
June 1, 1899	47.70	
July 1, 1891	183.80	
August 1, 1899	56.50	
September 1, 1899	47.14	
October 1, 1899	49.50	
November 1, 1899	1.00	
Accts. charged to Auxiliary.		
Apr. 10, Printing Stamp for Aux.		$3.75
May 5, Print. Membersh. Cards.		7.00
July 11, Allowance of Greater Boston Aux. Postage Bill		2.51
Aug. Paid J. Mallony, total to date		395.06
Advertis'g Mallony's Meeting in Athol, Fitchburg, Clinton		17.08
Advertising meeting (Mallony's) Oct. 9, to Nov. 6..		16.75
C. G. Marcy, Print. Stamp, Literature for Org'n		28.87
C. K. Stobbs, print. Posters		10.50
Literature given away by Org. per report		19.50
	$490.49	$501.02

Organizer's Financial Report.

	Cr.	Dr.
Total Collection on the Road		$43.95
Cash rec'd for Salary of Sec'y		23.85
Cash received for Sec		3.45
Check received of Treasurer		323.81
Total Expenses to date	$382.89	
Paid, S. C. C. to bal. account	4.05	
Due S. C. C.	8.12	
	$395.06	$395.06

In submitting this report, we will state that in the month of July we received $150.00 and in August $25.00, as the net proceeds of the German-Scandinavian ball, and a communication under date of July 3d, sent by H. W. A. Rasch, stating that "this money is to be used only for the organization of Massachusetts." What the difference is between the money being used for the organizer of Massachusetts and money being used for the Auxiliary, is not clear,—however it was placed in the Auxiliary Fund, for the purpose of simplifying matters. The last four weeks of the campaign, Mallonev's expenses were $122.20, to advertise and prepare for the same $44.33, making a total of $186.45.

It appears to them, as they say, that as the auxiliary was formed before organizing Sections of the S. L. P. and locals of S. T. & L. A., that this $166.45 and such like expenses are not legitimate ones of the Auxiliary, and should not be paid out of its fund; but certainly was used for the organizer.

The S. C. C. holds the opinion that the Party work of this committee, its organization and the funds of the Auxiliary as well as the energies of the organizer were at the disposal of this committee as executive officers of the party, and that it is as much the work of the State Organizer to aid in strengthening the organization already formed in such times as the State campaign affords, as it is to organize new sections in other times, and Sections seem to be of the same opinion, for they were calling for the organizer, knowing that he was in the field, and funds were on hand to meet the expense.

That is why we used the Auxiliary Fund as we did and we know that the National Organizers are employed on just such lines as this.

We call your attention to the fact that it was the Executive Committee of Greater Boston Branch of the Auxiliary,—upon hearing that the organizer had been taken off the road,—which held the meeting on the 26th of November, at 724 Washington street, to investigate. How they proceeded, we cannot say, but will say that no investigating committee and no communication of inquiry was received by this office, although Comrade Malloney did come here to settle accounts some ten days after he should have done so, and demanded an itemized account of the Auxiliary to be gotten out in about ten or fifteen minutes' time, and since then we have received from Comrade Raasch a communication (dated November 10th) claiming that the City Committee of Section Boston had voted to request the S. C. C. to give them an itemized report of the Auxiliary, and to have it there by the 14th of the month.

Now, it is well known that the Committee has sent out monthly reports of all moneys received and expended, and which usually contained a report of the Auxiliary,—and our reply to this request was that the communication did not bear the seal of Section Boston (as such communications from that Section usually do), and that no doubt the S. C. C. would publish an itemized report of the Auxiliary in our Party organ.

The communication published in the official organ under date of December 10th, reads: "Inasmuch as the Party has not been informed on the Organizer's work, and has not received notification of the present state of affairs," the following will shed a little light on the matter:

When the Organizer was put in the field, he was requested to use the press, and particularly our own organ, THE PEOPLE, to keep the members well informed as to his work.

Here is Comrade Malloney's reply to our oft-repeated request—dated Brocton, Sept. 4, 1899—before the State Convention, remember: "Well, you have told me to write something for THE PEOPLE every week, but it don't appear in print, so now, it is not my fault." No doubt, the editor of our Party organ can tell why he did not print Malloney's report so as to keep the Party informed of the Organizer's work.

To enable the comrades to have a full understanding of the import of the communication of Dec. 10, we publish the following letters:

"23 Cedar street, Winchester, Mass.
Nov. 27, 1899.

L. D. Usher, Secretary of S. C. C. of the S. L. P. at Worcester, Mass.

Dear Comrade:—At a mass meeting of the Auxiliary of Greater Boston, held 724 Washington street, Nov. 26, your act of misusing the Organizer's fund to defray campaign exercises and taking the Organizer off the road—because no money was left to continue his work—did not meet with approval. Sections are going to take action against it.

Individual comrades voluntarily advanced no money losses, to be payed back to them, by the S. C. C. when the treasury is reimbursed so that it might continue.

I am now trying to organize a Section of the S. L. P. in the town of Winchester. I would like to work for about a month in this part of the State, or whomever the C. C. might direct.

Do you approve or have you any suggestions to make?

Please answer as soon as possible and oblige. Fraternally,

J. F. MALLONEY."

"23 Cedar street, Winchester, Mass.
Dec. 11, 1899.

L. D. Usher, Secretary of S. C. C. of the L. L. P. at Worcester, Mass.

Dear Comrade:—Yours of the first to hand. In reply will say, that as yet State Organizer and still on the road. And you know the State Committee did not put me on the road, neither have you the power to take me off. The trick will not, and did not work. I will stay on the road until Party sees fit to take me off or put some one else in my place, and the S. C. C. will pay my bills as Organizer as they have received ample money to do it, and received it for that purpose.

Respectfully,

J. F. MALLONEY."

It is evident that some think that the Party is in the vicinity of Boston, or that the Auxiliary has bought it. It was published in our Party organ in our issue of November 12, that Middlessex-Essex District elected five State Committeemen. This is a trick to steal the committee and we will show up another.

"Nov. 6, '99.

L. D. Usher, Secretary S. C. C.

Dear Comrades:—As it is necessary for the various collectors of the Greater Boston Branch of the Auxiliary to keep a considerable number of stamps on hand and the same have to be advanced by the Financial Secretary, and the Financial Secretary has been often compelled to advance the money for the same from his own pocket, in order to purchase the stamps from the S. C. C., it was voted at the last meeting of the Executive Committee of Greater Boston Branch of Auxiliary to request the S. C. C. to send Gr. Boston Auxiliary five hundred (500) stamps on credit. As we need stamps for this week's collections, will you kindly attend to the matter as soon as possible.

Fraternally,
HARRIET E. LATHROP, Fin. Sec'y,
Greater Boston Auxiliary.
13 Carlton st., Brookline, Mass.

This request was complied with and the outstanding indebtedness of Greater Boston is 680 stamps, and not a dollar has been received by this committee since October 19. Still comrades have advanced money to the organizer, to be paid by the new State Committee.

Our reply to Comrade Malloney's letter of the 27th was substantially as follows: "That when the State Committee negotiates a loan it will do it itself or give some one the power of attorney, and as the rendering him assistance would infer that the S. C. C. looked with favor on such work, they declined to have anything to do with him, and when there were funds on hand to employ an organizer, they would see to putting one on the road; although the Party elected the State Organizer, it was the S. C. C. which placed him on the road when there were funds on hand, together with that which was coming in to put him to work through the campaign; and when the funds gave out, the S. C. C. took him off without submitting it to a general vote of the Party.

L. D. USHER, Sec'y S. C. C.

NEW YORK.

GENERAL COMMITTEE SECTION NEW YORK, S. L. P., meets Saturday, Dec. 23, 1899, at 528 East 11th street, Manhattan. The report of the Committee on Revision of By-Laws will make the session a long one, and the meeting will therefore be called to order at eight o'clock sharp. Delegates please take notice and arrive early.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA.—The attendance and enthusiasm at the first agitation meeting held by Section Philadelphia at its headquarters last Sunday evening proved the advantage of the step taken by the Section in establishing itself in a position that enables us to come in direct contact with the public.

The meetings will be continued every Sunday at 8 P. M. as previously stated. It is the duty of every comrade to inform his friends of this fact and induce them to attend these meetings.

Comrade S. Schulberg, State Organizer of Pennsylvania, will speak on Sunday, Dec. 24. Subject: Evils of Capitalism; Beauties of Socialism.

AGITATION COMMITTEE,
Section Philadelphia.

Daily People Minor Fund.

Previously acknowledged	$2,390.25
John A. Jones, Camden, N. J.	.50
Sam. Snaider, Paterson, N. J.	1.00
Philip Callahan, N. Y. City	.75
Total	$2,392.50

HENRY KUHN, Secretary.

Raises.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Their short memories, together with the "practical" work put in by the labor fakir, does the rest. Every "raise" lames rebellion and intelligent thought; then comes a savage cut-down. Just as soon as the grumbling again threatens, there comes a "raise"; the "raise" still leaves them below what they had before the last cut-down; but hope springs eternal in the human heart; the workers' thinking gear again stops working;—and so forth and so on.

Thus, properly understood, the "raises" that wages receive are a series of torches by which the working class of America may perceive the slope down which it is being led by the present McKinley-Bryan system of Capitalism, aided by pure and simple unionism.

DAILY PEOPLE DEPARTMENT.

I.

FRUITHURST, Ala., Dec. 13.—Hurrah for the DAILY PEOPLE! As was predicted, the cleansing of the Party of the "Volkszeitung" conspirators, has spurred the Comrades of New York to greater activity, as was evinced by the vote of Nov. 7th, and again, by the movement to publish a DAILY PEOPLE by July 1st of the coming year. This move is, indeed, encouraging to the Comrades outside of New York.

The "Volkszeitung" conspirators, together with their followers, will all land in the Debs movement, where they properly belong, and eventually go up in wind, as was the fate of the People's Party.

If there ever was any doubt in the minds of the Comrades that the real motive of the "Volkszeitung" conspiracy was to disrupt the Party, their actions during the last election must surely convince them, and the starting of a DAILY PEOPLE will make such treason in future impossible.

More power to THE PEOPLE! From the wailing of the "Volkszeitung" conspirators and their followers all over the land, THE PEOPLE must be a thorn in their side. May it never swerve from that straight path leading to the Co-operative Commonwealth.

NEAL GREGORY.

II.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 10.—So you launch the DAILY PEOPLE July 1st. Well, that is the best news I have heard in a very long time. Depend upon it, Chicago Comrades will assist to the limit of their ability, and with a will. State Com. will bring the subject to the attention of State Sections, and will urge them to go down into their pockets as deeply as possible.

J. R. PEPIN.
State Organizer.

III.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 12.—At the regular meeting of the 2nd Ward Branch S. L. P., resolved that the Branch opens a subscription list for the DAILY PEOPLE; $50.00 was subscribed on the spot. Keep on pushing the band wagon, boys, the 2nd Ward is O. K.

JOHN C. BUTTERWORTH,
Secretary.

IV.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 11.—Section Hartford, S. L. P., hails with delight the prospect of having soon the so long wished and hoped for DAILY PEOPLE, and the more so, seeing it will be under complete control and directly owned by the S. L. P. Needless to say, we shall put forth every means in our power to raise as big a sum of money as possible to effect the desired result.

Branch Three took up the matter at its last meeting, and elected a committee, composed of Comrades Chas. Stoded, S. Cusick and the undersigned, to secure pledges for payment.

There are a good many sympathizers and friends of our cause in this city and surroundings who have long been clamoring for a daily in the English language. Now the time has come to crystalize their sympathy in hard dollars and cents to secure the enterprise a happy issue. Pledges must be made between now and February 1st, and the same paid up before May 1st, 1900.

Now bear in mind: "Where there is a will, there is a way," and "The pen is mightier than the sword," and the outcome cannot be doubtful.

FRED. FELLERMANN,
Secretary,
2 State st., top floor.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE.—The meting held on Dec. 11th was very well attended, and what with the numerous visitors, the hall was filled to its utmost capacity. Comrade D. Klein acted as chairman. The following delegates were seated: New York—4th A. D., Koblenz; 8th A. D., Rabinowitz and S. Yagman; 14th A. D., H. Lightburn. Brooklyn—7th A. D., Br. 2, Morris Eichner; 20th A. D., J. Stegeman, L. Miller, J. Michel. Hudson County—Thos. Jacob and Robt. Hossack.

Correspondence was received from Louis Cohen, Philadelphia, Pa., and F. Serrer, New Haven, Conn. Secretary instructed to answer.

Report of Executive Board received; upon its recommendation, five additional members were elected to the Executive Board, Comrades H. Lightburn, Robt. Hossack, Gottlieb, Akins and Yagman.

Comrade Campbell reported for the committee sent to the National Executive Committee, that it received the full endorsement of the latter, and that all the requests were granted. Also that estimates for various work connected with the publication of the DAILY PEOPLE are being worked up by Comrade Lucien Sanial. Figures as to the rent paid at present by the various offices of the Party and S. T. & L. A., and for printing were submitted by the other members of the committee, Comrades Cooper and Siff. Thereupon a motion was carried that a committee be sent to the National Executive Committee, urging them to proceed immediately with the consolidation of the various Party offices, as besides the accommodations acquired thereby, considerable saving could also be made. Same committee to report also to the City Executive Committee of Section Greater New York. Comrades Campbell, Siff and Stegeman elected on that committee.

The time for the meeting of DAILY PEOPLE Conference was discussed next. With a view to giving opportunity to delegates from distant quarters to attend, the time was set for every second and fourth Sunday in the month at 3 p. m.

The need of an active and able organizer was discussed; the Executive Board was instructed to recommend such at next meeting.

A committee of Comrades Kleinberger, Levin and J. Hammer was elected to audit the books of the Financial Secretary and Treasurer.

The following organizations responded to the Roll Call, and reported: New York—4th A. D., collected pledges, $82.00, is confident of raising $200; 6th and 10th A. Ds., $89 pledged, will have $200; 8th A. D., undertake the raising of $200; 12th A. D., has over $200 pledged, will have at least $300; 14th A. D., in conjunction with W. E. C., of that district, will raise $400; 15th and 17th, has $96 pledged, may have $150; 16th A. D., has $185 pledged, report money coming in quite fast, will raise not less than $500, $3 paid toward expense of conference; 19th A. D., has $170 pledged, will undoubtedly bring it up to the $200 mark; 20th A. D., has not yet been enabled to look over the field, will do so at next meeting; 23d, will get at least $150, over $80 pledged, does not cease meanwhile its work of increasing the circulation of THE PEOPLE, sends on an average 25 subscriptions a week; 30th A. D., cannot as yet give complete reports; 32d and 33d, will raise $500, has $385 pledged, of which $100 will be paid by Jan. 15, 1900. Brooklyn—5th A. D., pledges $150; 7th A. D., has $325 pledged and field is not exhausted yet; 12th, 17th and 20th, cannot yet give complete report on pledges, are working on them; 21st A. D., in conjunction with the Branch of that District, pledges $200. Section Hudson County—Will give correct estimate by next meeting, will visit every Comrade of their territory, and will run affairs to do more than its share for the DAILY PEOPLE.

Organizations will see to it that their delegates attend and watch the Roll Call; those who have not yet reported their pledges are requested to get same ready for next meeting, which will take place on Sunday, Dec. 24th, at 3 p. m. sharp, at 98 Ave. C., New York.

JULIUS HAMMER,
Secretary.

It is not by fighting over the plunder contained in a captured ship, or by trucking, or by throwing dice, that pirates come into possession of that plunder or can increase its amount and value; although they can, by any of these means, unequally divide among themselves what there is of it. Likewise, while some capitalists may, by trading, or speculating, or gambling, enrich themselves at the expense of other capitalists, or get richer than others do, it is not by trade, or by speculation, or by gambling, that the capitalist class, as a body, enriches itself. This piratical class has captured the ship of industry. All the wealth in which it trades, speculates or gambles, all the wealth which it "saves" or wastes, is the product of the laboring class, whose helpless members, under the wage system, are compelled by necessity to sell their labor power for much less than it produces.—Lucien Sanial in "Territorial Expansion." (See adv. on 2d page.)

Attention!

The story of the Idaho Bull Pen, by Thomas A. Hickey was to be a feature and leading article of the special edition promised for New Year (Dec. 31.)

Owing to the Comrade's sudden indisposition, due to an attack of tonsilitis, the article cannot be got ready in time.

This untoward circumstance compels the postponement of the special edition one week. It will be the first issue in 1900—Jan. 7.

Grand Celebration and Opening
—OF—
New Club House,
34th & 35th Assembly Districts,
481 Willis Avenue,
SUNDAY EV'G, DEC. 24th.
Entertainment and Reception.
Admission 10 Cts. Hat Check 5 Cts.
All Socialists are cordially invited. 450

Entertainment and Dance
GIVEN BY THE
Young Men's Socialist Ed. Club,
TO BE HELD AT
THEIR CLUB ROOMS, 98 Ave. C,
On Sunday Eve., Dec. 24, '99, Christmas Eve.
Ticket, Admit One, 15 Cents.
451 Commencing at 8 P. M.

ENTERTAINMENT AND DANCE
OF THE
Workingmen's Educational Club
14th Assembly District,
At their Club Rooms, 528 E. 11th St.
—ON—
Christmas Eve., Sunday Dec. 24, 1899.
Tickets, admitting Gentleman and Ladies, including Refreshments, 50 Cts. 448

PRELIMINARY NOTICE
Lecture, Entertainment & Ball
WILL BE GIVEN BY THE
7th Assembly District Branch
S. L. P., Brooklyn,
on Saturday Eve., February 17th, 1900,
—AT—
Parshall's Hall, 3d Ave & 53d Sts., South B'klyn.
Comrade DE LEON will speak.
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TICKETS, incl. Hat-Check, 25 CENTS. 445

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FOURTH ANNUAL
Masquerade and Civic Ball
—OF THE—
Workingman's Publishing Ass'n,
(ARBEITER ZEITUNG PUB. ASS.)
Saturday Evening, December 30th, 1899.
AT GRAND CENTRAL PALACE,
43d, 44th Sts. and Lexington Ave.
TICKET, - ADMIT ONE, - 25 CENTS.
Music by Krink's Military Band, L. A. 1028. 441
$100. In valuable prizes will be distributed to the most original, comique and handsome masks. $100.
Prizes awarded by popular vote. Masks getting the highest votes receive prizes.

SOCIALIST BOOKS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
A Socialist should be an agitator three hundred and sixty-five days in the year. Christmas is the three hundred and fifty-ninth day of the year 1899. If you desire to hasten the realization of the Socialist Republic, forward the agitation by purchasing Socialist books for the holidays. Below we give a list of selected books on Socialism and Sociology. They are all attractively bound in cloth (except when otherwise stated) and will be sent prepaid by mail on receipt of price.

Capital.
By KARL MARX. Cloth, $1.75; paper, $1.20
No description of this book is required. It discovers the secret of capitalist production through surplus value. With this discovery Socialism became a science. And it is with the facts found in "Capital" that Socialism is hammering its way to the Socialist Republic.

The Student's Marx.
By EDWARD AVELING. Cloth, $1.
The author describes his book as follows: "The 'Student's Marx' is intended for those who have read, and for those who have not read, the English translation of 'Capital.' To both this volume may be of use as a brief analysis of the main facts and conclusions to be found in 'Capital.'"
CONTENTS.—Commodities and Money; The transformation of Money into Capital; The Production of Absolute Surplus Value; The Production of Relative Surplus Value; The Production of Absolute and Relative Surplus Value; Wages; The Accumulation of Capital; The So-called Primitive Accumulation.

The Economics of Socialism.
By H. M. HYNDMAN. Cloth, $1 20.
It is quite common to hear people say they cannot read understandingly Karl Marx's "Capital," and the wail that stops them is his analysis of value and surplus value. "Economics of Socialism" was written to popularize these two fundamental principles of Modern Socialism. It will serve as a good introduction to "Capital."
CONTENTS.—Methods of Production; Value; Circulation of Commodities; Industrial Crises; Rent, Interest and Profit; The Final Utility of Final Utility.

Commercial Crises of the Nineteenth Century.
By. H. M. HYNDMAN. Cloth, $1.
There is no fact more patent than the fact that bourgeois political economists and middle class politicians have been unable to trace the causes of modern industrial panics. With the torch of Socialism, however, the task is an easy one. And in this volume Mr. Hyndman has examined all the principle crises of the present century and discovered that they have their roots in the chaos of capitalist production. It is about time for another panic to appear, and every Socialist should be familiar with "Commercial Crises"—it will help him to understand the panic.

Religion of Socialism.
By E. BELFORT BAX. Cloth, $1.
The "Religion of Socialism" is the first volume of a series of essays forming a critical exposition of Socialism, with its effects on the interpretation of history, on the popular views of marriage, religion, economics, law, justice, crime, commerce, and many other themes. In this volume Mr. Bax undertakes to answer practically every important objection that has ever been made to Socialism.
CONTENTS.—Universal History from a Socialist Standpoint; Socialism and Religion; Socialism and the Sunday Question; The Modern Revolution; Conscience and Commerce; Unscientific Socialism; The Criminal Court Judge; Some Bourgeois Idols; Imperialism vs. Socialism; The Capitalistic Hearth; Civil Law Under Socialism; Address to Trades Unions.

Ethics of Socialism.
By E. BELFORT BAX. Cloth, $1.
The "Ethics of Socialism" can be read independently, but it is the natural complement of the "Religion of Socialism." No better exposition can be found of the ethical nature of Socialism, or the revolution introduced by it into ordinary interpretations of right and wrong.

Outlooks from a New Standpoint.
By E. BELFORT BAX. Cloth, $1.
This volume should be read by every one who desires to be able to reply to the criticisms of Socialism that the charlatans of political economy are continually making.
CONTENTS.—Anarchsrsis Clootz, the Orator of the Human Race; The Decay of Pagan Thought; Liberalism vs. Socialism; The Curse of Law; A Socialist's Notes on Practical Ethics; The Economic Basis of History; Individual Rights Under Socialism; Marriage.

Socialism: Its Growth and Outcome.
By WM. MORRIS and E. BELFORT BAX. Cloth, $1.
The historical development of Socialism and its outcome could have no abler exponents than the collaborators of this book. Its scope can best be seen by its contents.
CONTENTS.—Ancient Society; The First Historical or Ancient Society; The Transition from the Classical to the Medieval Period; Early Medieval Society; The Rough Side of the Middle Ages; The End of the Middle Ages; Modern Society; Preparations for Revolution in England; Preparations for Revolution in France; Constitutional Stage of the French Revolution; Proletarian Stage of the French Revolution; The Industrial Revolution in England; Political Movement in England; Reaction and Revolution on the Continent; The Paris Commune of 1871 and the Continental Movement Following it; The Utopists—Owen, Saint-Simon and Fournier; The Transition from the Utopists to Modern Socialism; Scientific Socialism—Karl Marx; Socialism Militant; Socialism Triumphant.

German Socialism and Ferd. Lassalle.
By W. H. DAWSON. Cloth, $1.
Mr. Dawson gives a clear and complete account of the theories of Rodbertus, Marx and Lassalle, paying especial attention to the difference between the Socialism of a Nationalist like Lassalle and that of an internationalist like Marx. The volume is a history of Socialism in Germany. It contains a detailed account of the passage and operation of the "laws of exception," by which Bismarck sought to kill the Socialist Movement. The third edition has just left the press, and contains the election statistics for 1898.
CONTENTS.—Historical Basis of the German Socialist Movement; Early Socialistic and Communistic Theories; Karl Rodbertus and the Wages Principle; Karl Marx and Surplus Value; Ferdinand Lassalle; Organization of the Working Class; The Productive Association; Failure of Lassalle's Agitation; Lassalle's Death; Characteristics of Lassalle—the Man and the Agitator; Lassalle's Socialism; Development of the Socialist Party; The International Association; The Era of Repression; Present Aspect of the Socialist Movement.

Prince Ismarck and State Socialism.
By W. H. DAWSON. Cloth, $1.
This volume is the complement of the preceding and gives an interesting account of the genesis and failure of the "remedial" legislation by which Bismarck attempted to scuttle Socialism. The Socialists in the Reichstag fought Bismarckism with zeal, and Mr. Dawson gives interesting excerpts from the parliamentary debates on Bismarck's reforms.

Ferd. Lassalle as a Social Reformer.
By E. BERNSTEIN. Cloth, $1.
Bernstein's recent attempt to emasculate the Socialist Movement in Germany by depriving it of its revolutionary spirit will lend new interest to his book on Lassalle. The author takes a different view of Lassalle than does Dawson, and the two books taken together will give all there is worth knowing about Lassallism. The book appeared originally in German, and was translated by Eleanor Marx Aveling.

The French Revolution.
By E. BELFORT BAX. Cloth, $1.
Bax has here given a concise and accurate account of the French Revolution from the point of view of the proletariat and the modern Socialist Movement. He clearly shows that the French Revolution was the necessary prelude to the Industrial Revolution that will usher in the Socialist Republic.

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Trades' & Societies' Calendar.

Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of $5.00 per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meetings.

GENERAL OFFICE, SOCIALIST TRADE AND LABOR ALLIANCE: 23 Duane street, Room 36, New York City. General Secretary: William L. Brower. Financial Secretary, Murphy. General Executive Board Meetings: 1st, 3rd and 5th Thursday evenings at 8 p. m. Secretary Board of Appeals: Max Keller, 1016 Hope street, Philadelphia, Pa.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE meets every second and fourth Sunday, at 3 P. M., at 98 Avenue C, New York.
E. SIFF,
362 Canal street, Financial Secretary.

SOCIALISH LABOR PARTY HEADQUARTERS of 34th and 35th A. D., 481 Willis Ave. Business meeting every Friday evening. Free reading room and Pool parlor open day and evening. Free lectures every Sunday evening. Subscriptions for this paper received.

SECTION AKRON, S. L. P., MEETS EVERY first and third Sunday, at 2 P. M. Kramer Hall, 167 S. Howard St. Organizer, Nic. Simon, 349 N. Arlington St.

THE N. J. STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P. meets first Sunday each month, 10 A. M., at headquarters, Essex Co. Socialist Club, 9 Springfield ave., Newark, N. J. Address communications to John Hossack, 105 Princeton ave., Jersey City, N. J., Sec'y.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee representing the Sections meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in the hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., Headquarters and Free Reading Room, 205½ South Main st. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p.m., at Foresters' Temple, 129½ West 1st st. cor. Spring.

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of 32d and 33d A. D., 169 E. 109th st. Business meetings every Tuesday. Free reading room open from 7.30 p. m. to 10.30. Subscriptions for this paper received.

MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIANCE, No. 1028, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquarters 79 East 4th street. Meetings every Friday at 12 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, President; Aug. Lantz, Corr. Sec'y, 79 East 4th street.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every second and fourth Friday, at 8 p. m., at 528 E. 11th street. Secretary K. Wallberg.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every 2d and 4th Friday, 8 P. M., at Carpenter Hall, 781 Chapel st. Westville Branch meets every 3d Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors are welcome.

PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING CUTTERS AND TRIMMERS' UNION, L. A. 68 of S. T. & L. A. Headquarters, 79 East 4th street. Regular meeting 1st and 3d Mondays, at 8 p. m.

SKANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P. Meets second and fourth Sunday of every month at 10 o'clock a. m., at 140 East 57th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist Weekly, Scand. Am. Arbetaren.

SOCIALIST SCIENCE CLUB, S. L. P., 33d and 35th A. D.'s, Southeast cor. of 149th st. and 3d Ave. Meeting every Friday at 8 P. M.

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY." No. 1, S. T. & L. A. Office, 257 E. Houston street. Telephone Call: 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m.

WEST HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, Headquarters of the 23d A. D., 312 W. 125th st. Business meeting, 2d and 4th Tuesdays. Free reading room. Open 8 to 10 P. M. Subscriptions for this paper received. Visitors are welcome.

WORKINGMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meeting every Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, at the Clubhouse, 528 East Eleventh st. Lectures every Sunday evening. Bowling alley and billiard room open every evening. Visitors welcome.